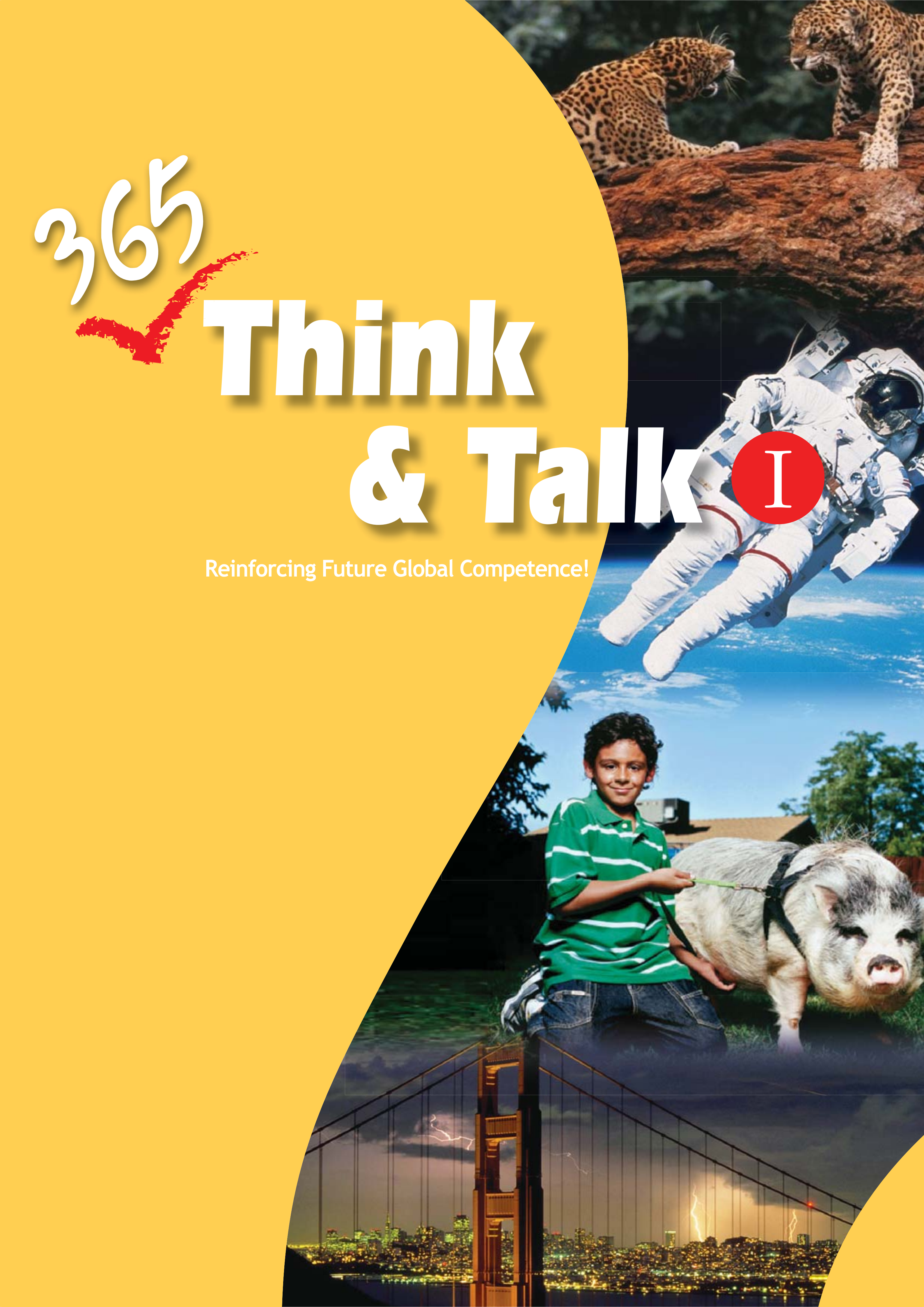

365
Think & Talk I
Reinforcing Future Global Competence!

365 Think & Talk Series
by Carrot Language R & D Dept.

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Carrot Language R & D Dept.

Carrot Language R & D Dept (www.carrotenglish.com) offers efficient and effective solutions for language learning for learners who want to improve their overall English skills by providing various systematic English programs, such as English conversation, business English, preparation courses for English tests, and preparation courses for the entrance exam for specialized high schools.

"Productive English," the ultimate goal of Carrot English, is aimed at improving learners' proficiency in speaking and writing. Carrot language R & D Dept. also develops special business skills courses – Business Basics, Presentation, Negotiation, Conferences and Meetings, Business Writing Skills, and other business-related courses – for business people so that they can enhance not only their productive English skills but also their professional business skills. We promise to be the stepping stone to help you to step up and become fully qualified in this competitive global society.

캐럿하우스는 당근영어 ㈜캐럿코리아 언어교육연구소의 출판부문 임프린트입니다.

Introduction

Foreign language education is focused on the improvement in communicative competence that is the grammatical competence, discourse competence, sociolinguistic competence and strategic competence. Therefore, the foreign language instruction should be focused on the improvement on these four factors. The four competencies mentioned above, however, can not be achieved through our traditional classroom instruction we have all received during our school years. Rather, they are achieved through mutually communicative, meaningful and purposeful interaction.

Methodology

This communicative interaction, the essential component of language acquisition, does not occur in a typical non-meaningful fun-oriented conversation with native speakers. It occurs in a negotiated interaction through which a well-trained teacher provides the comprehensible input that is appropriate to the learners. The learners at the same time actively utilize these opportunities given to them by the teachers. For this end, the Communicative Language Learning (CLL) method is employed in the field of Second Language Acquisition. The CLL provides the activities that are geared toward using language pragmatically, authentically and functionally with the intention of achieving meaningful purposes. Business Basics series are designed based on the CLL method. Through the process of CLL, Carrot English aims at the improvement of the learners' communicative competence, that is speaking, and writing; and considers it as our ultimate goal.

Course Objectives

These books are designed to improve Junior's academic knowledge and fluency in English and Junior's logical and reasonable thinking through discussion and summarizing each article. Also students are expected to express themselves more confidently and fluently by practicing on a regular basis with experienced Carrot Tutors.

Unit Composition

This book consists of total 8 chapters and there are 3 interesting units in each chapter along with Vocabulary Check Up, Reading, Comprehension Questions, Discussion, Vocabulary Review (Synonym & Antonym) and Summary.

Vocabulary Check up : Students choose the right meaning of words that are necessary for understanding the Reading section.

Reading : Students are presented with very interesting stories which are very related to junior's life, growth and academic knowledge.

Comprehension Questions : Students are expected to answer the questions about the Reading.

Discussion : Students have a chance to express themselves freely and discuss the concepts with their tutors in class

Vocabulary Review (Synonym & Antonym) : Students can check their vocabulary ability.

Summary : Students summarize the Reading with their own words logically and grammatically correctly.

Here are Ten Commandments for the best results in language learning:

1. Fear not.
2. Dive in.
3. Believe in yourself.
4. Seize the day.
5. Love thy neighbor.
6. Get the big picture.
7. Cope with the chaos.
8. Go with your hunches.
9. Learn from your mistakes.
10. Set your own goals.

Language Research & Development

Carrot Korea Inc.

Prologue

English is a complicated language with many grammar rules, a lot of vocabulary and unpredictable pronunciation. It is a challenge to learn for every student, yet it is one of the most useful tools that you could ever develop. English is a key skill for competitively in the global market, so you will surely use the ability that you are currently fostering in your future career.

My career as an English instructor has spanned many years and three countries so far. Spending time in Korea helped me to appreciate the unique Korean spirit and outlook on life. I have many fond memories of Korea and great admiration for Korean people. And Korean people surely have a zest for learning English!

In my experience, I've found that one key point of developing English is to diversify your vocabulary. This textbook, "365 Think & Talk", is an incredibly useful tool in that regard. Using this book, you will be able to learn a wide range of new words to help you converse and communicate in a variety of situations.

It has been an honor to be a part of the development of this textbook, "365 Think & Talk". I hope that it helps you to advance your English skills in your continuing quest for English fluency.

Best wishes,

Veronica Ebisch

365 Think & Talk I contents



Animals

Unit 1 **Pets**

Unit 2 **Wild Animals**

Unit 3 **Sea Animals**

Unit 1 Pets



Warming Up

Describe the pictures within 1 minute using your own words.








Vocabulary Check

Match the words with their definitions.

Word		Definition
1) implement	•	a) a line that divides one area from another
2) train	•	b) punish for misbehavior or not obeying rules
3) boundary	•	c) a new section added to an existing section
4) extension	•	d) confident, strong and positive
5) ensure	•	e) ability to stay calm and wait for a long time
6) assertive	•	f) to put into action / to ensure a plan is done
7) reprimand	•	g) to teach skills or behavior
8) far-fetched	•	h) make certain or make sure
9) patience	•	i) someone who you spend time with or travel with
10) companion	•	j) unlikely to be true or practical

Reading Tips for a Well-Behaved Dog





Having a well-behaved dog can be a pleasant experience. We all want to have a great time with our pets so why not ***implement*** some of these hints to make sure your dog is always well-behaved.

1. ***Train*** your dog early. It is good to start training your dog when he's just a puppy. This is the best time to start training him on what he should and shouldn't do.

2. Always be positive around your dog. Whatever you do with your dog, be positive around your dog. Treat your dog as you would like to be treated.

3. Set ***boundaries***. Your dog is not equal to other family members. He is an ***extension*** of your family. You need to ***ensure*** that your dog understands his position in the house.

4. Be ***assertive*** with your commands. Don't ***reprimand*** your dog by yelling out his name. You don't want your dog to be scared every time he hears his name.

5. Enjoy your time with your dog. Take your dog to the park or for a walk. Make sure you bring some treats.

A well behaved dog is not such a ***far-fetched*** idea. With a little ***patience*** and training, any dog can be man's favored ***companion***.

Reading Comprehension Questions

1. How should you train your dog to be well-behaved?

2. Why should you be positive to your dog?

3. What should the dog's position in the family be?

4. What are some ways to discipline your dog?

5. What are some ways you can enjoy free time with your dog?

Creative Discussion & Writing



1. What are the advantages and disadvantages of having a pet?

2. Other than dogs, what other interesting pets are there?

3. Do you have any experience having a pet? Please share your experience.

4. Are people stealing animals' rights to live free? Explain your opinion.

5. What are people's responsibilities in order to keep their pets healthy?



Vocabulary Review



implement	train	boundary	far-fetched	extension
assertive	ensure	patience	reprimand	companion

Fill in each blank with the correct form of the word from the box.

1. The storyline of the movie was too ______________.
2. Don't ______________ the child too harshly.
3. The fence marks the ______________ between my land and hers.
4. In fishing, we need some ______________ since it takes time.
5. Why don't you ask for a/an ______________ of the due date?
6. You should try to be more positive and ______________.
7. We have decided to ______________ the new system.
8. He was her ______________ at the party.
9. I am trying to ______________ my dog to understand my commands.
10. I cannot ______________ that he will keep his promise.

Further Practice

Find synonyms and antonyms of the words from the box and make your own sentences.

	Synonyms	Antonym
assertive		
reprimand		

Summary

Fill in each blank with the appropriate words to complete the summary.

A well-behaved ________ . dog can be a _________________ . There are ___ ways to ensure our dog is _________. First, he is important that we ______ our dog when it is a ______ ._________ , we have to be__________ all the time. Third, there should be ___________ to make sure our dog is not _______ to other _________ members. Fourth, we should be ___________ and not reprimand by _______________ . Finally, we must spend _____________with our ____________ .



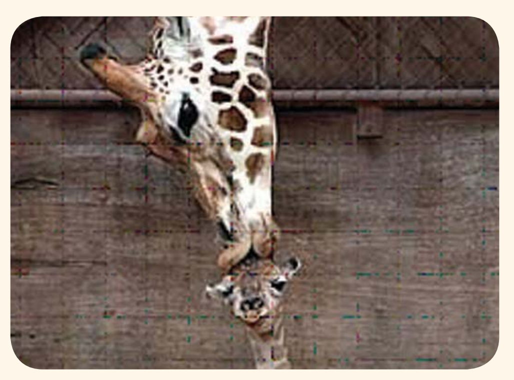
Unit 2 Wild Animals



Warming Up

Describe the pictures within 1 minute using your own words.







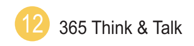




Vocabulary Check

Match the words with their definitions.

1) hunt •	a) split up, make not together anymore
2) roar •	b) an area of very wet land
3) tropical •	c) hot and damp weather that people believe to be tropics
4) temperate •	d) try to find something by searching carefully or thoroughly
5) swamps •	e) to make a pair or a couple to in order to reproduce
6) mate •	f) look after babies or children until they grow old
7) separate •	g) moderate climate ; never extremely hot or cold
8) raise •	h) a baby of animal
9) cub •	i) a loud sound or cry of wild animals





Reading Tigers



Tigers are the largest members of the cat family. Here are some characteristics of tigers.



Their coats are orange with black stripes; however, no two tigers have exactly the same pattern of stripes.

Tigers usually ***hunt*** at night; they can see well in the dark. A tiger's ***roar*** can be heard as far as two miles (three kilometers) away.

Tigers live in both ***tropical*** and ***temperate*** forests as well as in ***swamps***. They are never found far from water. Tigers eat small animals such as turtles and frogs, as well as large animals such as buffalo and large deer.

Tigers live alone, except for mothers and their young. A male and female tiger come together to ***mate***, and then go their ***separate*** ways. A female tiger may have from one to six babies at once. She ***raises*** them on her own. When the ***cubs*** are about six months old, they leave the area by following their mother on her hunts. By the time tiger cubs are one year old they can hunt on their own, but they generally stay with their mothers until they're at least two years old.





Reading Comprehension Questions

1. Describe the appearance of a tiger.

2. Where do tigers live?

3. What do tigers eat?

4. At what age are tiger cubs able to hunt on their own?

5. When do the cubs leave their mother?

Creative Discussion & Writing

1. Where can we see tigers? What other animals can we see there?

2. What other wild animals do you know? Where can we see them?

3. What are some characteristics of a tiger?

4. Imagine you brought a tiger cub home. What would you do? Explain.

5. In the wild life, we say it is “Survival of the Fittest”, which means that the strong ones survive in the end. How is this similar to human life?



Vocabulary Review



roar	tropical	temperate	swamps	
hunt	mate	separate	raise	cub

Fill in each blank with the correct form of the word from the box.

1. People find it easier to live in a ______________ climate.
2. Do foxes ever ______________ with dogs?
3. Every autumn, many people ______________ deer in this area.
4. The mother lion protected her ______________ from danger.
5. Do you really want to ______________ from Tim and live alone?
6. Parents have a responsibility to ______________ their children.
7. This fruit grows well only in ______________ regions.
8. We heard the lion ______________.
9. ___________________________ are wet areas full of animals and plants.

Further Practice

Find synonyms and antonyms of the words from the box and make your own sentences.

	Synonyms	Antonym
temperate		
separate		
cub		

Summary

Fill in each blank with the appropriate words to complete the summary.

Tigers are the ________ members of the ________. Each tiger has ____________________. They hunt at _______ because they can see ____________. They live in ____________ and _______ and _______. Tigers eat both _____ and _____ animals. A female tiger can have up to ________ at once. The cubs hunt with ________ when they are __________. When the tiger cubs are _________, they are able to hunt _________.



Unit 3 Sea Animals



Warming Up

Describe the pictures within 1 minute using your own words.









Vocabulary Check

Match the words with their definitions.

1) planet •	a) appendages which stick out of fishes body and help it to swim
2) amazing •	b) element that is essential for breathing
3) common •	c) large round object in space that moves around a star
4) fins •	d) person who studies plants, animals, people, and environment
5) gills •	e) short loud sounds
6) oxygen •	f) surprising and makes you feel pleasure or approval
7) poisonous •	g) something that can kill you or make you ill
8) ecologist •	h) organs on the sides of fish through which they breathe
9) honks •	i) is found in large numbers or happens often



Reading Sea Animals

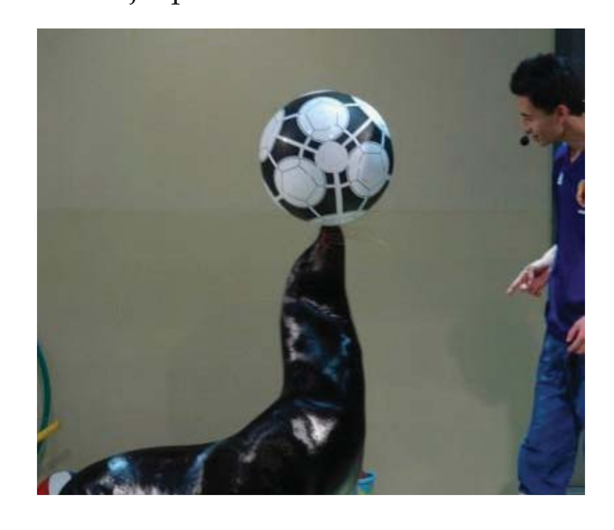




Seas cover 70% of our ***planet***. Many animals and plants live in these waters.

Fish come in an ***amazing variety*** of shapes and colors, but they all have three important things in ***common:*** All fish live in water, have ***fins***, and use ***gills*** to get ***oxygen*** from the water.

The Blue Whale is the largest animal that has ever lived on Earth. It is also the loudest animal that has ever lived on Earth. It's louder than a jet plane!

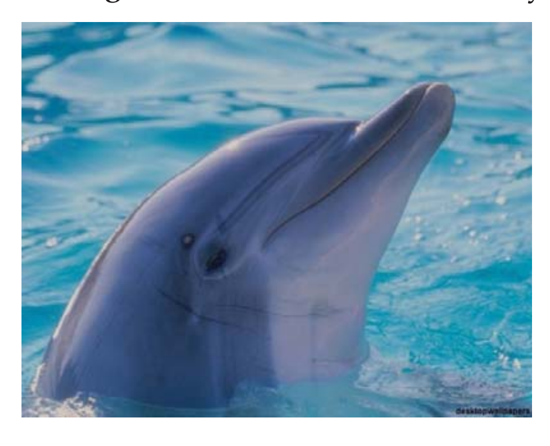


The fastest fish is the Cosmopolitan Sailfish. It swims at about 109 kilometers an hour!

The most ***poisonous*** animal on Earth lives in the sea. It's the box jellyfish, which lives in tropical waters. Its tentacles are 3 meters long.

Dolphins are among the most intelligent animals. Their friendly appearance and playful attitude have made them popular in human culture.

The rarest animal in the sea is the Baiji Dolphin – or the Chinese River Dolphin. ***Ecologists*** believe that there are only 5 left.



The sea lion is a type of seal that lives in cool waters off the rocky coast of western North America. This marine mammal makes a noise, barks, and ***honks***. Sea lions are fast swimmers, going up to 25 mph in short bursts. They are also very fast on land, "walking" with all four flippers.

Reading Comprehension Questions

1. What is the portion of sea on our planet?

2. What are the three common characteristics of fish?

3. What is the most poisonous sea animal?

4. What is special about the Baiji Dolphin?

5. Describe a sea lion.

Creative Discussion & Writing

1. What other sea animals are you familiar with?

2. Where can we see these sea animals?

3. Water pollution is a serious problem. Discuss how water pollution affects these sea animals.

4. If you could keep a sea animal as a pet, which one would you choose? Why?



Vocabulary Review



planet	amazing	variety	common	fins
gills	oxygen	poisonous	ecologist	honks

Fill in each blank with the correct form of the word from the box.

1. Oh my God! This is ______________!
2. Fish breathe underwater using their ___________.
3. A cobra is a kind of ______________ snake.
4. The car behind keeps ______________ and following me.
5. There is a wide ______________ of choices in sizes and types.
6. Everybody knows that. It's a matter of ______________ knowledge.
7. To an ______________, the environment is extremely important .
8. ______________ help sea animals swim easily.
9. Venus is the nearest ______________ to Earth within the solar system.
10. It is hard to breathe if there is not enough ______________.

Further Practice

Find synonyms and antonyms of the words from the box and make your own sentences.

	Synonyms	Antonyms
amazing		
common		

Summary

Fill in each blank with the appropriate words to complete the summary.

Seas cover ______________ of our planet. Many animals and plants live in these ______________. Fishes come in an ______________, but they all have three important things in common: All fishes ______________, ______________, and ______________from the water. Some examples of sea animals are ______________, ______________, ______________ , ______________, and ______________.



Memo

Chapter 2

Life

Unit 1 Family



Warming Up

Describe the pictures within 1 minute using your own words.











Vocabulary Check

Match the words with their definitions.

1) personal •	a) to stop doing or having something
2) give up •	b) failure to understand something properly
3) realize •	c) one thing, and no more than one thing
4) necessarily •	d) become aware of that fact or understand it
5) single •	e) belonging to a person
6) stepfather •	f) physical or verbal conflict between people
7) fight •	g) an adverb that something needs to happen
8) misunderstanding •	h) errors or incorrect decisions
9) support •	i) agree with someone or their ideas or aims
10) mistakes •	j) a man who has married somebody's mother





Reading Families



Family is where you can find your best and closest friends. Members of a family take care of each other. They are always ready to help even if they have to change their ***personal*** plans.

Parents change their own plans all the time to stay with their children when the children need them. Sometimes they ***give up*** their dreams to ***realize*** the dreams of their kids.

Families don't have to be ***necessarily*** a father, a mother and kids. Today we have different kinds of families. We have ***single*** parents, ***stepfathers*** or stepmothers, half brothers and sisters, or families without kids.

In a family you can talk about anything. You can tell them everything because they are like your best friends. You have fun with your family no matter what you do. Even if there is a ***fight*** or a ***misunderstanding***, you have to ***tolerate*** each person because when you fight with someone, you notice how much you miss that person and how much you love that person. You just can't live without that person.



The important thing is that family members ***support*** and love each other more than anything else. It's the way we see a family. A family must support its members even when they do something wrong or make ***mistakes***.

Reading Comprehension Questions

1. How do parents support their children?
2. What are some different kinds of family?
3. How are families like your best friends?
4. What is important in a family?
5. How should we react if our family member makes a mistake?



Creative Discussion & Writing



1. Introduce your family. What is special about your family?
2. Do you have a big family or a small family? Which do you think is better and why?
3. What is good about having siblings?
4. Who do you have the closest relationship with in your family? Why?
5. How would you define family?



Vocabulary Review



personal give up realize necessarily single
stepfather fight misunderstanding support mistakes

Fill in each blank with the correct form of the word from the box.

1. I suddenly ______________ that it's getting dark.
2. I am ______________. I am not married
3. This is my ______________ problem. I don't want to tell you.
4. The first option is not _____ the best choice.
5. How are things with your new ______________?
6. Never ______________. Dreams do come true.
7. That's not what I meant. I think there was a ______________.
8. I agree with you. I ______________ your opinion.
9. Don't ______________ with your younger sister.
10. People can always make ______________.

Further Practice

Find synonyms and antonyms of the words from the box and make your own sentences.

	Synonyms	Antonyms
support		
fight		

Summary

Fill in each blank with the appropriate words to complete the summary.

______________ members take care of each other. ______________ change their own ______________ all the time to stay with their ______________ when the children need them. Today we have ______________ kinds of families. In a family you can talk about anything. What is important is if they ______________ and ______________each other before anything else. Family must support each other even when they make ______________.



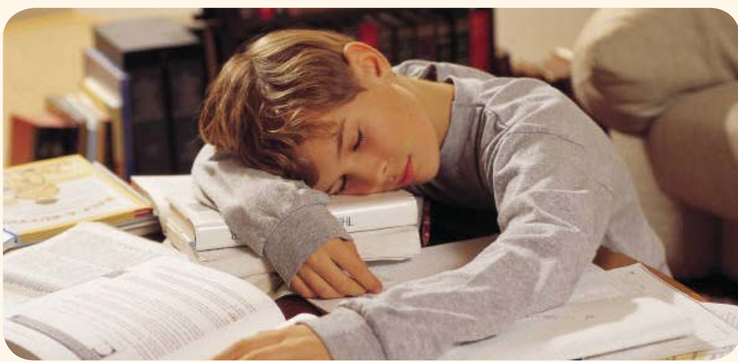
Unit 2 School



Warming Up

Describe the pictures within 1 minute using your own words.











Vocabulary Check

Match the words with their definitions.

1) transition	•	a) things that happen to somebody
2) switch	•	b) people that you have never met before
3) encounter	•	c) change from what you were doing
4) frightening	•	d) overpowers you emotionally
5) experiences	•	e) believe that something will happen in the future
6) expect	•	f) a small change made to something to make it better
7) mysterious	•	g) face, meet, or experience someone or situation
8) strangers	•	h) strange and is not known about or understood
9) overwhelming	•	i) process in which something changes from one to another
10) adjustment	•	j) makes you feel afraid, anxious, or nervous



Reading Middle School



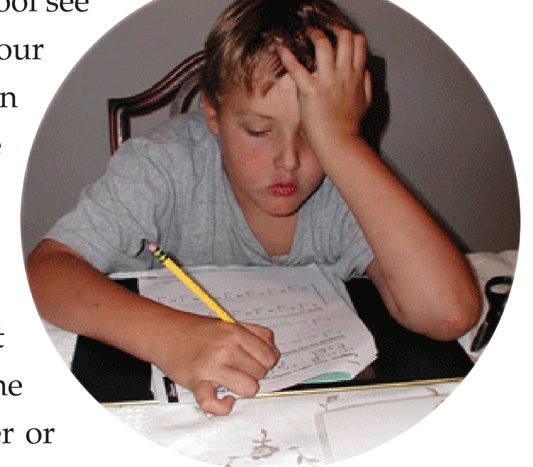


At school we are taught to read, write, and do math. We need to learn these things because then we can read books, write letters to people and calculate amounts of money.

The ***transition*** to middle school is different for everyone. Some kids may find themselves at a whole new place. Other students may only have to ***switch*** floors or buildings. No matter what kind of middle school you'll be attending, one thing always remains the same: that it's a chance for new experiences and a fresh start.

You'll ***encounter*** new people, new school subjects, new activities, and many more teachers than you did in elementary school. This can be scary. But remember that all new ***experiences*** are ***frightening*** at first. If you know what to expect, you'll be a middle school professional.

At first, middle school may seem like a ***mysterious*** place full of ***strangers*** and surprises.



There's more work to do! Teachers in middle school see their students as young adults. This means that your assignments and tests will be more challenging. In addition to your homework, you may also have papers and exams for the first time. The homework may seem ***overwhelming***, but your teachers will understand that you and your classmates are making an ***adjustment***. If you feel that they don't understand this and you're having trouble with the amount of work, talk with a parent, school teacher or counselor.

Reading Comprehension Questions

1. What is taught at school?

2. How is middle school life different?

3. What can you expect when you enter middle school?

4. How do teachers view students in middle school?

5. What should you do when you have trouble with amount of work?

Creative Discussion & Writing



1. Talk about your school life. What is the most important thing in your school life?

2. How much homework do you usually have? How do you manage your time to do your homework?

3. Do you think it is a good idea to do homework with a friend? Explain.

4. What are your favorite subjects? Why?

5. What are some effective ways to study?

Vocabulary Review



transition	switch	encounter	frightening	experiences
expect	mysterious	strangers	overwhelming	adjustment

Fill in each blank with the correct form of the word from the box.

1. The part time job was a pleasant ______________.
2. Would you be able to ______________ places with me?
3. There is something ______________ about that mountain.
4. We are now in a period of ______________.
5. I will make some ______________ to the volume control.
6. Being trapped in an elevator is very ______________.
7. The job was too much for me. It was ______________.
8. I have ______________ some major problems.
9. I will tell him to ______________ your call.
10. The little girl was afraid of ______________.

Further Practice

Find synonyms and antonyms of the words from the box and make your own sentences.

	Synonyms	Antonyms
expect		
encounter		

Summary

Fill in each blank with the appropriate words to complete the summary.

At school we are taught to ______________, ______________, and do some ______________. No matter what kind of middle school you'll be attending, one thing always remains the same that it's a chance for new ______________ and a fresh start. You'll meet new ______________, new school ______________, new ______________, and many more teachers than you're used to. There's more ______________ to do! You may also have ______________and ______________for the first time.

Unit 3 Shopping



Warming Up

Describe the pictures within 1 minute using your own words.











Vocabulary Check

Match the words with their definitions.

1) urge	•	a) pay money to others for things that you want
2) spend	•	b) approximate calculation of something
3) destructive	•	c) cannot stop doing something wrong and harmful
4) estimate	•	d) amount that is used or spent
5) consumption	•	e) series of events in a circle, repetition
6) compulsive	•	f) something that can cause great damage or harm
7) typical	•	g) most usual characteristics of a person or thing
8) cycle	•	h) someone who gambles (plays games) regularly
9) gambler	•	i) a strong need or impulse to do something



Reading You Might Be a Shopaholic



A shopaholic is someone who cannot control the ***urge*** to ***spend***. Let's learn what causes this ***destructive*** problem.

Does your closet have many clothes that you never wear? Or clothes that still have the price tags on them? Do you buy new clothes weekly or every day? You might be a shopaholic.

Studies ***estimate*** that as many as 17 million Americans, one out of 20 people, can't control the urge to shop, even if they have a job, are married, or have a family.

We live in a land of ***consumption***. ***Compulsive*** shopping is an addiction.

Studies show that the ***typical*** shopaholic ***cycle*** is like that of the compulsive ***gambler***. Some shop because they are lonely, others for the rush of it, still others to fill some inner needs. Some seek greater self-esteem; others use it to settle depression. Some shop to return to a happy childhood, others to escape a bad one. All of which makes compulsive shopping especially difficult to treat.

There are no answers for treatment, so there is no good way to solve the problem. There is no standard level of shopping. One way of controlling your shopping is to shop with a friend who can encourage you to not buy more than you need.



Reading Comprehension Questions

1. What is a shopaholic?

2. What percentage of people are shopaholics?

3. How are shopaholics similar to gamblers?

4. What are some reasons that people become shopaholics?

5. If you are a shopaholic, what is a good way to avoid overspending

Creative Discussion & Writing



1. 1. Are you a shopaholic? Do you know anyone around you who is a shopaholic?

2. What is a good way to control the urge to shop?

3. How often do you shop for clothes? How often do you think is adequate?

4. Online shopping is convenient these days. Discuss its advantages and disadvantages. What are some of the best items to buy online?



Vocabulary Review



urge spend destructive estimate
consumption compulsive typical cycle gambler

Fill in each blank with the correct form of the word from the box.

1. There is too much ______________ of dairy products.
2. Kim chi is a ______________ dish in Korea.
3. She was unable to overcome her ______________ to eat.
4. I ______________ the distance to be about five miles.
5. ______________ gambling is a serious condition.
6. I will ______________ a lot of money at the duty free shop.
7. The city was damaged by the ______________ tornado
8. History repeats itself. History runs its ______________.
9. The ______________ was lucky to win all the money.

Further Practice

Find synonyms and antonyms of the words from the box and make your own sentences.

	Synonyms	Antonyms
spend		
compulsive		

Summary

Fill in each blank with the appropriate words to complete the summary.

A shopaholic is someone who cannot ______________the urge to ______________. Studies estimate that as many as ______________, better than one in 20 people, can't control the______________. ______________ is addiction. ______________shopaholic cycle is like that of the ______________. For shopaholics, when going shopping, it is important to have ______________ with you so you don't ______________.

Memo

Chapter 3

History

- *Unit 1* Korean History
- *Unit 2* World History
- *Unit 3* Historical People

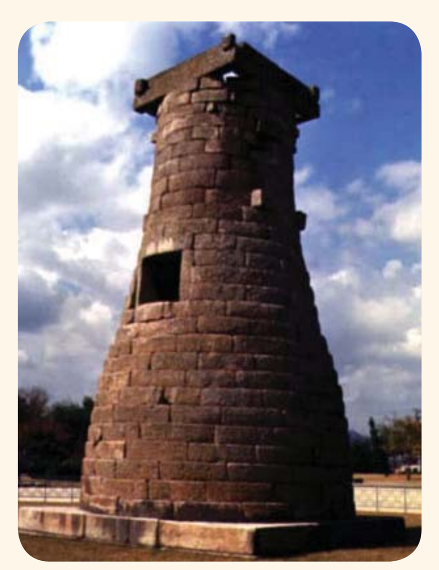
Unit 1 Korean History

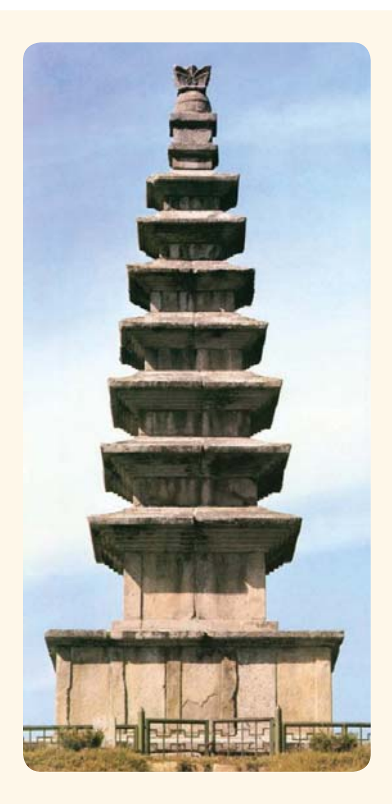


Warming Up

Describe the pictures within 1 minute using your own words.







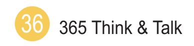


Vocabulary Check

Match the words with their definitions.

1) migrated •
2) survived •
3) farming •
4) independence •
5) communicate •
6) conquered •
7) influenced •
8) kingdoms •
9) government •
10) dynasty •

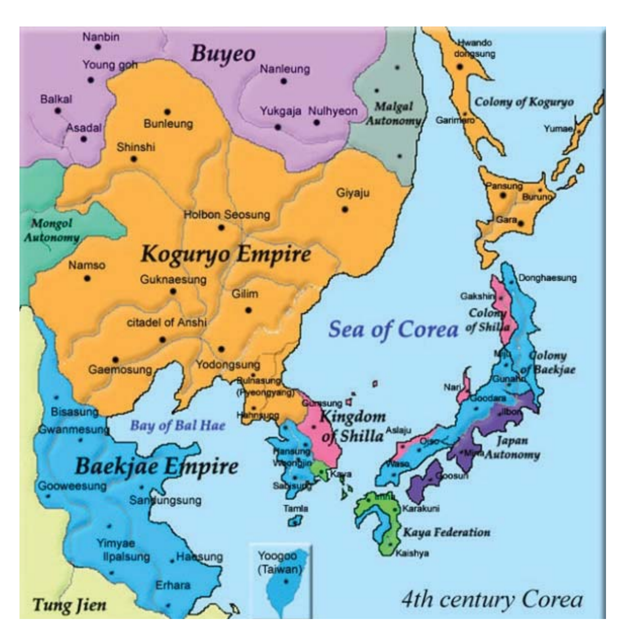
a) share or exchange information by speaking or writing
b) live and not die
c) took complete control of the land
d) group of people who are responsible for governing it
e) activity of growing crops or keeping animals on farms
f) moved from one place to another
g) series of rulers of a country belonging to the same family
h) freedom from control by another
i) countries or regions that are ruled by kings or queens
j) made other people agree with your opinions





Reading Korean History





The first Koreans are believed to have ***migrated*** into Korea from northern Asia around 3000 B.C. These peoples lived in villages, and ***survived*** by ***farming***, and through hunting.

Koreans practiced Shamanism, which is the belief in both living and non-living things. Priests known as shamans helped the people ***communicate*** with the spirits, and helped the people understand their will.

By the 100s B.C,. Korea had been ***conquered*** by China. From 109 B.C. until A.D. 220, Koreans were under the control of the Chinese. During this time period they were ***influenced*** by the Chinese. However, they also maintained much of their own culture.

The Three Kingdoms Period

After gaining their independence from China in A.D. 220, the Koreans formed themselves into three separate ***kingdoms***. These kingdoms were known as Shilla, Baekche, and Koguryo. From A.D. 313 until A.D. 668, these three kingdoms ruled the Korean Peninsula. Then in A.D. 668, the Kingdom of Shilla conquered the other two kingdoms. Shilla united all of Korea under a single ***government.***

The Yi ***Dynasty***

In A.D. 1392, a dynasty known as the Yi Dynasty was in power in Korea. Yi rulers built a new capital city, which they named Hanyang. Hanyang became the present day city of Seoul, which for many years was the modern capital of Korea.

Under Yi rulers, Koreans developed cultural advancement, including an alphabet, advancements in weather forecasting, and advancements in war technology.

These advancements in wartime technologies allowed helped them to defend themselves against outside attacks, and allowed them to maintain their ***independence*** for centuries.



Reading Comprehension Questions

1. Where did the first Koreans come from?

2. What belief did Koreans practice?

3. Koreans formed three kingdoms. What were they called?

4. Where was the capital of Yi Dynasty?

5. What were the advancements that Koreans developed?

Creative Discussion & Writing



1. Why do you think we have to learn Korean history?

2. Who do you think most influenced Korea history? Why do you think so?

3. What do you think is unique about Korean history?

4. Have you been to any historical sites in Korea? Where have you been?



Vocabulary Review



migrated	survived	farming	communicate	conquered
influenced	kingdoms	government	dynasty	independence

Fill in each blank with the correct form of the word from the box.

1. Technological development ______________ human life.
2. Korea's ______________ day is the fifteenth of August.
3. The birds have ______________ south for the winter.
4. Before people began ______________, Africans hunted animals.
5. The ______________ has to listen to the voice of the people.
6. Only two people ______________ the accident.
7. The empire ended when the Incas were ______________ by the Spanish.
8. England and Scotland were united into one ______________.
9. I am interested in the study of the Chosun ______________.
10. Animals are able to ______________ through sound and body language.

Further Practice

Find synonyms and antonyms of the words from the box and make your own sentences.

	Synonyms	Antonyms
survive		
influence		

Summary

Fill in each blank with the appropriate words to complete the summary.

The first Koreans that migrated to Korea from northern Asia around 3000 B.C., lived in villages, and survived by ______________ and ______________. After obtaining their independence, Koreans eventually formed themselves into ______________ separate kingdoms. These kingdoms were ______________, ______________, and ______________. Under Yi rulers, Koreans developed many ______________, including an ______________, advancements in ______________ forecasting, and advancements in ______________ technology.

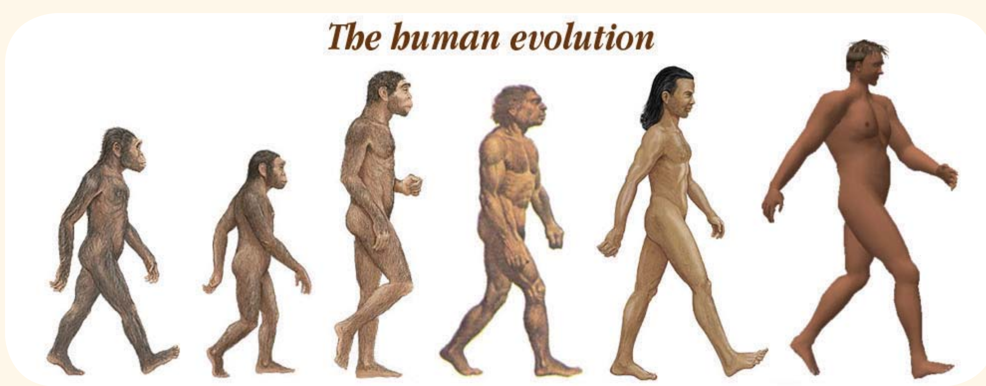


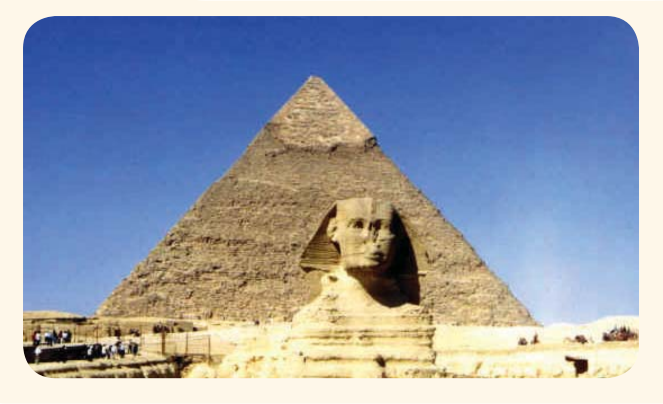
Unit 2 World History



Warming Up

Describe the pictures within 1 minute using your own words.









Vocabulary Check

Match the words with their definitions.

1) prehistoric •	a) people that study societies and peoples of the past
2) archaeologists •	b) any living things
3) anthropologist •	c) something that is like human
4) creatures •	d) remains of prehistoric animal found inside a rock
5) hominids •	e) things existed at a time before information was written
6) posture •	f) ending of something
7) traced •	g) a person that studies people, society, and culture
8) fossils •	h) object made by human being
9) artifacts •	i) position in which you stand or sit
10) expiration •	j) found out how something started or developed



Reading Prehistoric Humans and Anthropologists



※ ***Prehistoric*** Humans

Little is known about the lives of early human beings. What we do know has been gathered through the study of ancient caves that scientists called ***archaeologists*** believe early humans probably lived in.

The evidence suggests that the first human beings lived in caves along the Southern coast of Africa. This place provided enough food, as well as a warm climate.

It is believed that the men probably traveled in hunting packs or groups into the mainland looking for big game, while the women stayed near the water.

※ ***Anthropologists***

Scientists that study human history are anthropologists. Anthropologists study humans and other human-like ***creatures*** known as ***hominids***. They ***compare*** the bones, of these creatures to one another, looking for changes in brain size, and ***posture***.

Mankind began keeping a written history about 5,500 years ago. Much of what we think of as human history happened between then, and now.

Anthropologists and archeologists have ***traced*** human history back to 4.4 million years.

※ Dating ***Fossils*** and ***Artifacts***

How do scientist such as anthropologists or archeologists determine how long ago an artifact was created, or how long ago a fossilized creature lived?

In today's society the products we consume often come with an ***expiration*** date (a date that tells us when we should use the product by.) Ancient artifacts and fossils do not come with dates stamped on them, so scientists must try to find when in history they came from.





Reading Comprehension Questions

1. Where did first the human beings live?

2. How did men travel?

3. What do anthropologists study?

4. When did mankind begin recording history?

5. How should scientists determine the date of origin for artifacts?

Creative Discussion & Writing

1. What do you know about prehistoric humans?

2. Do you think learning history is important in our lives? Why or why not?

3. Have you ever visited any historical sites? Share your experience.

4. Do you like learning about human history? Why or why not?

5. If you were born 1000 years ago, how would your life be different? Share what you imagine



Vocabulary Review



prehistoric archeologists anthropologist creatures hominids
posture traced fossils artifacts expiration

Fill in each blank with the correct form of the word from the box.

1. For humans, back in _______________ times, nature was the greatest enemy.
2. Some _______________ found culture from human experience.
3. _______________ are still digging at the historical sites.
4. She _______________ the history of my family.
5. The sea is full of beautiful _______________.
6. The first _______________ to use fire is the Homo erectus.
7. The woman is working on correcting her _______________.
8. This milk has an _______________ date.
9. Dinosaur _______________ were found in this area.
10. They are digging underground to find _______________.

Further Practice

Find synonyms and antonyms of the words from the box and make your own sentences.

	Synonyms	Antonyms
creature		
posture		

Summary

Fill in each blank with the appropriate words to complete the summary.

_____________ gathered information about early humans through the study of _____________ caves. It is believed that the men probably _____________ in _____________ packs or groups into the mainland looking for _____________, while the women stayed near the _____________. _____________ study humans and other _____________creatures known as _____________. Scientists must use detective work to determine their _____________ of origin.



Unit 3 Historical People

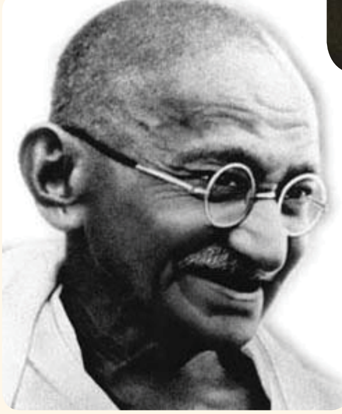


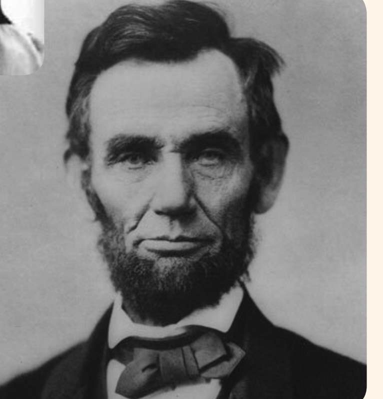
Warming Up

Describe the pictures within 1 minute using your own words.







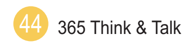




Vocabulary Check

Match the words with their definitions.

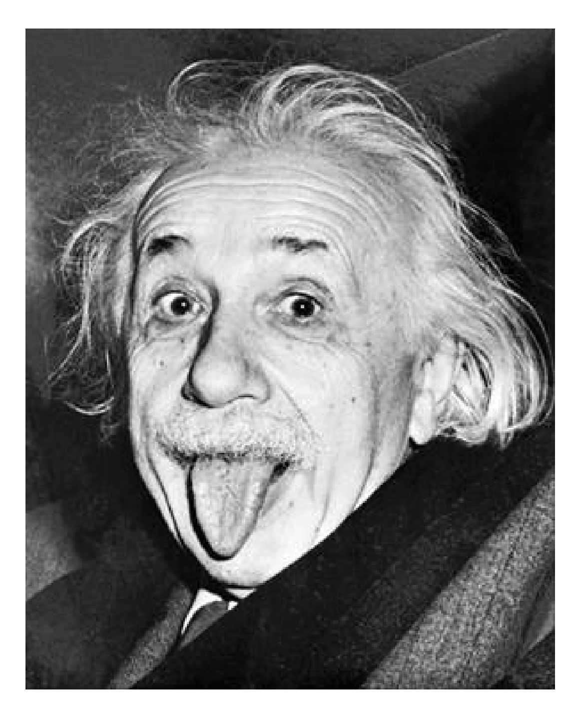
1) development •	a) a child who goes to school
2) attended •	b) achieved as it was intended
3) pupil •	c) gradual growth or formation of something
4) discipline •	d) time for relaxing and doing things that you enjoy
5) make up •	e) to do something to balance the effect that is lost
6) successfully •	f) formal idea that needs to be explained
7) ambition •	g) was present at an area
8) leisure •	h) scientific study of forces such as heat, light, sound etc
9) physics •	i) practice of making people obey rules
10) theory •	j) want very much to do it or achieve it







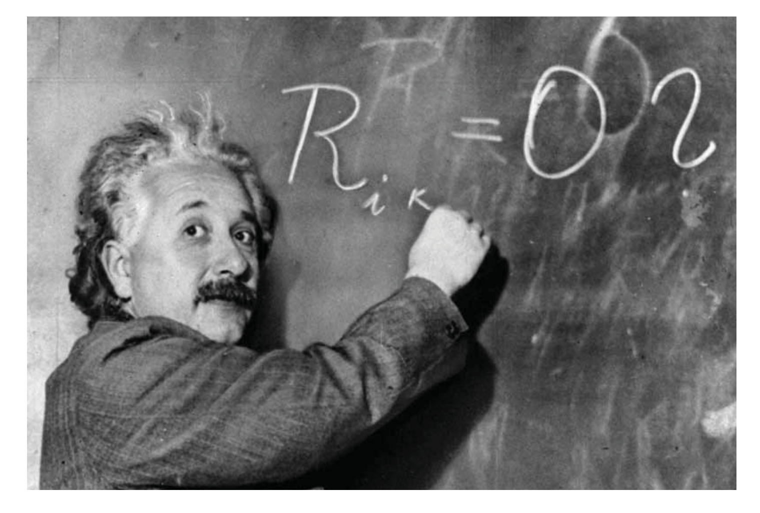
Reading Albert Einstein



Albert Einstein was born as the first child of the Jewish couple Hermann and Pauline Einstein, nee Koch, in Ulm on March 14, 1879. When Albert's grandmother saw him for the first time she is said to have cried continuously: "Much too thick! Much too thick!" But despite all fear, the ***development*** of young Albert was a normal one. In November 1881, Albert's sister Maria – called Maja – was born.

A short time later the Einstein family went to Munich where Albert first ***attended*** elementary school and subsequently Luitpold grammar school. He was an "average" ***pupil*** but already very early interested in science and mathematics. He did not like lessons in grammar school as they were held with strict ***discipline*** and he was forced to learn. When he turned 15 he left school without any degree and followed his family to Milan. To ***make up*** for the missed degree, he attended school in Switzerland from 1895 to 1896 where he ***successfully*** took his A-levels and began to study in Zurich. His ***ambition*** was to get a diploma to be a subject teacher for mathematics and physics. He successfully finished his studies in July 1900.

He moved to Bern and was worked at the Patent Office. In his ***leisure*** time, he worked in the area of ***physics***. In 1905 he published several of his important scientific works. One of them deals with the ground-breaking special ***theory*** of relativity. Another work contains the most famous formulas of the world "E = m • c2". This formula states that matter can be converted into energy.



Reading Comprehension Questions

1. When was Einstein born?

2. What kind of student was Einstein in elementary school?

3. What was his ambition?

4. What did Einstein do in his leisure time?

5. What are some of his scientific works?

Creative Discussion & Writing




1. Are there any other famous historical people you know?

2. Who do you think has the most influence on human life?

3. In your opinion, what are some common characteristics of these historical people?

4. Who is your hero? Why did you choose that person?



Vocabulary Review



development	attended	pupil	discipline	make up
successfully	ambition	leisure	physics	theory

Fill in each blank with the correct form of the word from the box.

1. Technological _______________ advanced people's lives.
2. He is a man full of _______________.
3. The _______________ needs more explanation
4. He was one of the _______________ of SN elementary school.
5. I am satisfied that the project was completed _______________.
6. I _______________ the meeting yesterday.
7. I have to do a _______________ lesson for the class that I missed.
8. _______________ and chemistry are physical sciences.
9. I don't have a lot of _______________ time these days.
10. They did nothing to _______________ the children.

Further Practice

Find synonyms and antonyms of the words from the box and make your own sentences.

	Synonyms	Antonyms
discipline		
leisure		

Summary

Fill in each blank with the appropriate words to complete the summary.

Albert Einstein was born as the first child of _______________ on _______________, 1879. Albert first attended _______________ school and grammar school. He was an _______________ in elementary school, but already very early interested in _______________ and _______________. His ambition was to _______________ to be a subject teacher for mathematics and physics. He successfully finished his studies in _______________. In 1905, he published several of his important _______________.



Memo

Chapter 4

Sports & Entertainment

Unit 1 Sports



Warming Up

Describe the pictures within 1 minute using your own words.











Vocabulary Check

Match the words with their definitions.

1) thrown •	a) sent through the air from your hand
2) arranged •	b) to move forward
3) diamond •	c) four-cornered part of a baseball field
4) pitcher •	d) being a part of something
5) advance •	e) other member of your team
6) teammate •	f) person who is throwing the ball
7) constitute •	g) one of the nine periods that a standard baseball game is divided into
8) inning •	h) made plans for it to happen
9) strike •	i) when a batter swings and the bat doesn't hit the ball

Reading Baseball





Baseball is a bat-and-ball sport played between two teams of nine players each. The goal is to score runs by hitting a ***thrown*** ball with a bat. Players must touch four bases ***arranged*** at the corners of a ninety-foot square, or ***diamond***.

There are nine players on a team at one time. There are nine innings in a baseball game, in which each team gets a chance to try and score as many runs as possible in only three outs. The team that isn't batting tries to make three outs so that the team batting doesn't score any runs.

Keep your eye on the ball when batting. There is a person behind the plate that lets everyone knows if the pitch thrown was a strike or not. If it was, then the pitch is a ***"strike"***. If it wasn't, then the pitch was a "ball". When batting you get three strikes and four balls. If you get four balls before you get three strikes, then you get a free pass to "walk" or go to first base. If you get three strikes before you get four balls, then that is a strikeout, in which the batting team gets an out and your turn batting is over.

Know the infield. There is first, second, third, and finally home plate. The infield is shaped like a diamond. In order to get an out while playing defense, the defensive team must catch the baseball before it hits the ground or throw the baseball to a base before the runner gets there. In order to win the game, a team must score more runs than the opposing team.

Players on one team (the batting team) take turns hitting against the ***pitcher*** of the other team (the fielding team), which tries to stop them from scoring runs by getting hitters out in several ways. A player on the batting team can stop at any of the bases and later ***advance*** via a ***teammate***'s hit. The teams switch between batting and fielding whenever the fielding team records three outs. One turn at bat for each team ***constitutes*** an ***inning***; nine innings make up a professional game. The team with the most runs at the end of the game wins.



Reading Comprehension Questions



1. What is the goal of a baseball game?

2. How many players play the baseball game?

3. What is important when batting?

4. Describe a diamond in baseball.

5. How can a team win the game?

Creative Discussion & Writing



1. What kind of sports do you like?

2. Do you prefer watching or playing sports? Why?

3. Who is your favorite athlete? Why?

4. What sports game have you watched recently? Describe.

5. Which sports do you think Korea is strong at? Why do you think so?



Vocabulary Review



thrown arranged diamond pitcher strike
advance teammate constitute inning

Fill in each blank with the correct form of the word from the box.

1. The ball was _______________ at the audience.
2. The _______________ was very consistent with his throws.
3. There were twelve _______________ on one team.
4. The _______________ has three bases in the field and a home base.
5. If a group of people have nothing in common, they cannot _______________ a nation.
6. Who _______________ that blind date for you?
7. Don't worry. This is only the first _______________.
8. The attack occurred without _______________ warning.
9. After three _______________, the player is out.

Further Practice

Find synonyms and antonyms of the words from the box and make your own sentences.

	Synonyms	Antonyms
arrange		
advance		

Summary

Fill in each blank with the appropriate words to complete the summary.

Baseball is a _______________sport played between _______________ teams of _______________ players each. There are nine _______________ in a baseball game, in which each team gets a chance to _______________as many runs as possible in only _______________ outs. It is important to keep your _______________ on the ball when batting. Know the _______________. The team with the most _______________ at the end of the game _______________.

Unit 2 Movies



Warming Up

Describe the pictures within 1 minute using your own words.











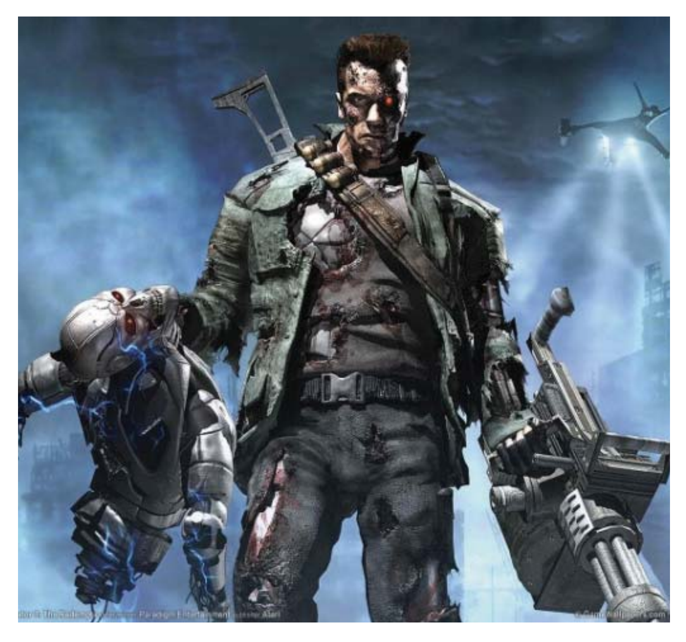
Vocabulary Check

Match the words with their definitions.

1) genres •	a) books and stories about imaginary people and events
2) fiction •	b) good at thinking or dreaming of new ideas
3) stunts •	c) get people out of a dangerous or unpleasant situations
4) chases •	d) speak of something on a bigger scale than what it actually is
5) rescues •	e) types of book, music, film, or other art forms
6) exaggerating •	f) someone with strong, original ideas about how things will be in the future
7) portraying •	g) interesting things that are done to attract attention
8) visionary •	h) playing a role in a play or film
9) imaginative •	i) run after someone to catch him

Reading Movie Genres





There are many different ***genres*** of film. What are the difference between action, comedies, dramas, horror, and science ***fiction*** movies?

Action films usually include high energy, physical ***stunts*** and ***chases***, possibly with ***rescues***, battles, fights, escapes, natural crises such as floods, explosions, natural disasters, fires, etc. They are non-stop motion, and adventurous, often two-dimensional 'good-guy' heroes fighting 'bad guys'.

Comedies are light plots continuously designed to amuse and give enjoyment. They include joking by ***exaggerating*** the situations, the language, actions, relationships and characters.

Dramas are serious, ***portraying*** realistic characters, settings, life situations, and stories involving heavy character development and relationship. Usually, they are not focused on special-effects, comedy, or action. Dramatic films are the largest film genre, focusing on the story.



Horror films are designed to ***frighten*** and to invoke our hidden worst fears, often in a terrifying, shocking finale, while entertaining us.

Sci-fi films are often ***visionary*** and ***imaginative*** - complete with heroes, aliens, distant planets, impossible things, settings, fantastic places, great dark people, futuristic technology, and unrealistic monsters.

Reading Comprehension Questions

1. What different kinds of genres are there?

2. Describe action films.

3. Describe comedy films.

4. Describe drama films.

5. Describe horror films.

6. Describe science fiction films.

Creative Discussion & Writing



1. What kind of movies do you like?

2. Talk about your favorite movie. Why do like the movie?

3. Who is your favorite actor of actress? Explain why.

4. Describe theater etiquette.



Vocabulary Review



genres fiction stunts chases rescues
exaggerating portraying frighten visionary imaginative

Fill in each blank with the correct form of the word from the box.

1. Why did the police _______________ me?
2. What is your favorite _______________?
3. Stop _______________ and tell me the facts.
4. _______________ stories allows readers to imagine many things.
5. Sorry, I didn't mean to _______________ you.
6. The _______________ man stood in for the actor in a dangerous scene.
7. The main actress does an excellent job _______________ her character.
8. The child's drawing was very ___________.
9. When the _______________ team arrived, he was shaking with fright.
10. Walt Disney was a true ______________, and his most far-reaching vision examined the future.

Further Practice

Find synonyms and antonyms of the words from the box and make your own sentences.

	Synonyms	Antonyms
chase		
frighten		

Summary

Fill in each blank with the appropriate words to complete the summary.

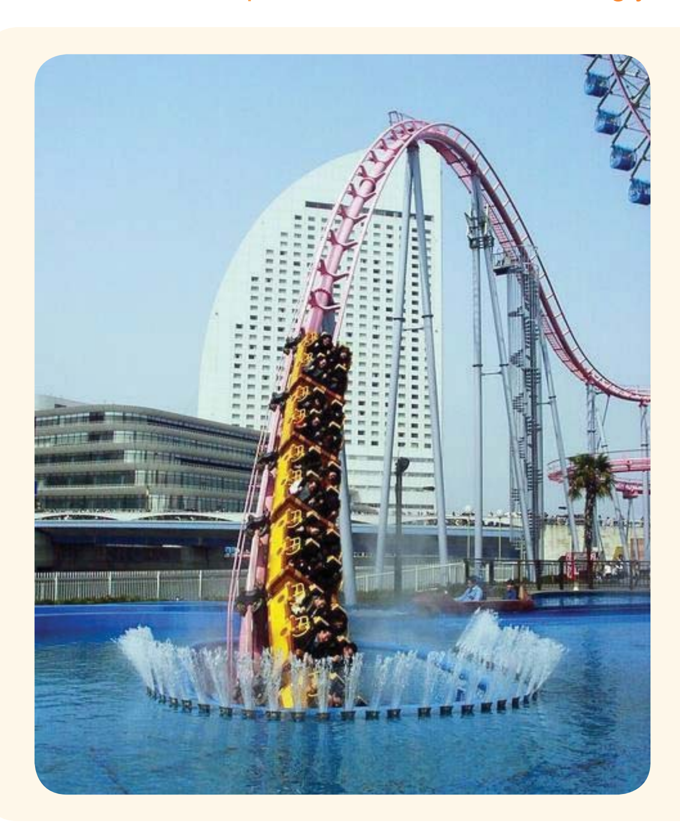
There are many ______________of film. Action films usually include ______________ and ______________, possibly ______________. Comedies are ______________ consistently and deliberately designed to ______________ people. Dramas are serious, ______________, ______________, and ______________. Horror films are ______________. Sci-fi films are often ______________ and ______________.

Unit 3 Theme Parks



Warming Up

Describe the pictures within 1 minute using your own words.





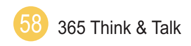




Vocabulary Check

Match the words with their definitions.

1) inconceivable •	a) fortunately and happily
2) luckily •	b) put clothes and other things for travel into a suitcase
3) order •	c) become solid because of low temperatures
4) pack •	d) when something is very unlikely to happen or be true
5) inexpensive •	e) feeling unhappy and not satisfied
6) freeze •	f) cannot be done or cannot happen
7) valuable •	g) does not cost very much, cheap
8) impossible •	h) trying hard to do something that is difficult to succed in
9) struggling •	i) ask to obtain something
10) disappointment •	j) very useful, important or expensive





Reading Disneyland





Disneyland calls itself the "Happiest Place on Earth" and it really can be, if you plan it right. It's ***inconceivable*** to go to Southern California with kids and not visit Disneyland – kids just won't let you. ***Luckily***, there's so much going on every day of the year and you'll find something for everyone in the family.

Standing in ticket lines for hours in the summer heat is no fun, especially for kids. (During the holidays and summer, the lines can stretch for some distance.) Order tickets online one week or more before you visit, and you won’t have to wait in long lines. You'll be able to and go right into Disneyland.

Bring your digital cameras or video camera. ***Pack*** water, juice, and snacks for a quick (and ***inexpensive***) break during the day. ***Freeze*** drinks the night before so they'll be cool when you get to them mid-day. Strollers are available for rent at the park, or you can bring your own.

Daily Schedule and Park Map – The most ***valuable*** things for planning a trip to Disneyland are the daily schedule and the park map. It really is ***impossible*** to do everything in one day in the park, but by planning a little, you can avoid both the stress of ***struggling*** to do too much and the ***disappointment*** of missing the things you really want most.

Start by looking at the map of Disneyland. It's laid out in different areas, each with its own theme, rides and performances. You might be able to cover the whole park, but don't even imagine you can do everything everywhere – in one day or three! Plan a general route through the park, and choose a few must-dos in each section. You can always change your mind if one thing looks better than another when you're there – but at least you'll have a livable schedule and you won't miss anything really special.



Reading Comprehension Questions

1. What kind of place is Disneyland?

   ____

2. How should you order tickets?

   ____

3. What should you bring when going to Disneyland?

   ____

4. What is important when planning for a trip to Disneyland?

   ____

Creative Discussion & Writing



1. Have you ever been to a theme park? Where have you been?

   ____

2. Share your experience at the theme park.

   ____

3. What are your favorite attractions at a theme park? Why?

   ____

4. Why do you think people like theme parks even though they are scared of the attractions?

   ____

5. Have you heard of some accidents at theme parks? Discuss some safety issues at theme parks.

   ____



Vocabulary Review



inconceivable   luckily   order   pack   inexpensive
freeze   valuable   impossible   struggling   disappointment

Fill in each blank with the correct form of the word from the box.

1. That movie was a real ____________ .
2. Although he did not study, ______________ he passed the exam.
3. I have to ______________ my bag for tomorrow trip.
4. I will ______________ tomato soup and chicken salad.
5. Make sure you don't carry anything ______________.
6. I am ______________ because I don't know a word in French!
7. I am planning to buy some ______________ souvenirs.
8. The weather is so cold. I would ______________ out there!
9. Have some confidence! I think nothing is ______________.
10. It is ______________ that it could happen!

Further Practice

Find synonyms and antonyms of the words from the box and make your own sentences.

	Synonyms	Antonyms
pack		
struggle		

Summary

Fill in each blank with the appropriate words to complete the summary.

Order tickets ______________ one week or more before you ______________, and you can bypass long ticket lines, and go right in to Disneyland. Bring your digital ______________ or ______________ camera. Pack ______________, juice, and ______________ for a quick break during the day. The most valuable things for planning a trip to Disneyland are the ______________ and the park ______________. Start by looking at the map of ______________. Every attraction is laid out in ______________ areas.



Memo

Chapter 5

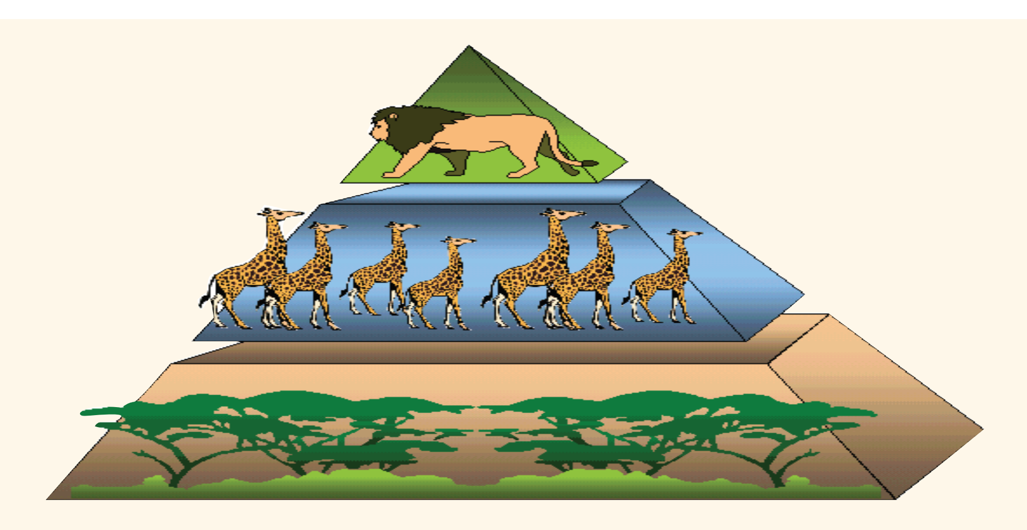
Science

Unit 1 Food Chains



Warming Up

Describe the picture within 1 minute using your own words.





Vocabulary Check

Match the words with their definitions.

1) in order to •	a) the process in green plants and certain organisms by which carbohydrates are synthesized from carbon dioxide and water using light as an energy source
2) nutrient •	b) a living organism characterized by voluntary movement
3) being •	c) organisms that produce spores
4) creature •	d) an organism that feeds on and breaks down dead plant and animal matter
5) produce •	e) bring forth or yield
6) carbon dioxide •	f) to cause to rot
7) photosynthesis •	g) to let out something that has been contained
8) fungi •	h) any nourishing substance
9) decomposer •	i) for the purpose of
10) break down •	j) a colorless odorless tasteless gas, present in the atmosphere and formed during respiration
11) release •	k) existence ; life.

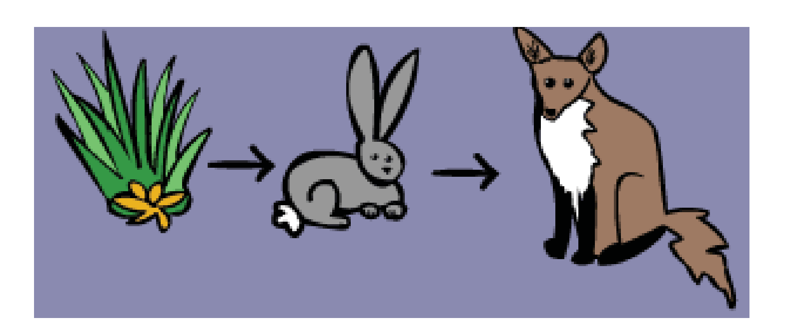


Reading Food Chains



Every living thing needs energy ***in order to*** live. Everytime animals do something (run, jump) they use energy to do so. Animals get energy from the food they eat, and all living things get energy from food. Plants use sunlight, water and ***nutrients*** to get energy. Energy is necessary for living ***beings*** to grow.

A food chain is a chain of living things. A food chain shows how each living thing gets food, and how nutrients and energy are passed from ***creature*** to creature. Some animals eat plants, some animals eat other animals. A simple food chain could start with grass. For example, the grass uses the sun's energy to make food. Rabbits eat grass, then the rabbits are eaten by foxes.



Parts of the Food Chain (Producers/Consumers/Decomposers)

1. Producers

Plants are called producers. This is because they ***produce*** their own food! They do this by using light energy from the Sun, ***carbon dioxide*** from the air and water from the soil to produce food – in the form of glucose/sugar. The process is called ***photosynthesis.***

2. Consumers

Animals are called consumers. This is because they cannot make their own food, so they need to consume plants and/or animals. There 3 groups of animals animals that eat only plants; animals that eat only animals; and animals that eat both plants and animals.

3. Decomposers

Bacteria and ***fungi*** are ***decomposers***. They eat dead plants and animals and in the process they ***break*** them ***down*** and decompose them. When that happens, they ***release*** nutrients and mineral salts back into the soil - which then will be used by plants.



Reading Comprehension Questions

1. What does every living thing need?

____

2. . What is a food chain?

____

3. How do the plants produce their food?

____

4. What are three types of living things?

____

Creative Discussion & Writing



1. Give another example of a food chain.

____

2. What would happen to the ecosystem if there were too many producers?

____

3. What would happen to the ecosystem, if there were no sunlight?

____

4. Do you think decomposers are needed for the ecosystem? Why or Why not?

____



Vocabulary Review



in order to	nutrient	being	creature	produce	carbon dioxide
photosynthesis	fungi	decomposer	break down	release	

Fill in each blank with the correct form of the word from the box.

1. Bacteria and _______ change plants and animals into chemicals.
2. Bile helps the body ____________ fat in food.
3. Plants differ from animals because they use ______________.
4. They __________ toxic gases into the atmosphere.
5. We have a factory that __________ chips.
6. A strange _______ from another planet came to the Earth.
7. She arrived early ___________ get a good seat.
8. Which of the following is not mentioned as an essential ________ ?
9. Our new chain uses only eco-friendly ______________ .
10. A human being is an imperfect _________ .
11. The reason that these lakes are so clear is because of _____________ .

Further Practice

Find synonyms and antonyms of the words from the box and make your own sentences.

	Synonyms	Antonym
produce		
decompose		
release		

Summary

Complete the summary with your own words.

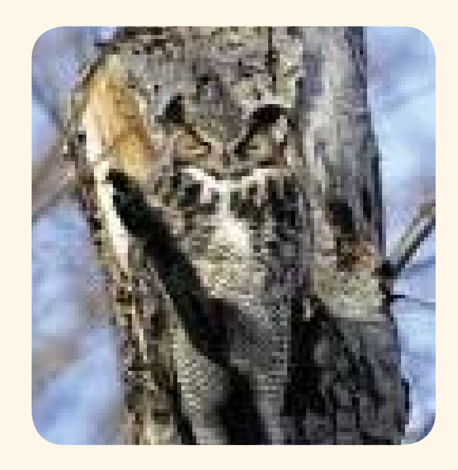
We all need ____________. Animals and ______ get ______ from ______. On the other hand, plants get ___________. A food chain is ________ and it shows _______________. Plants are called _______, because __________________. Animals are called _______, because _________________. _____ and _____ are decomposers, which eat ____________________________. When it happens, ____________________.

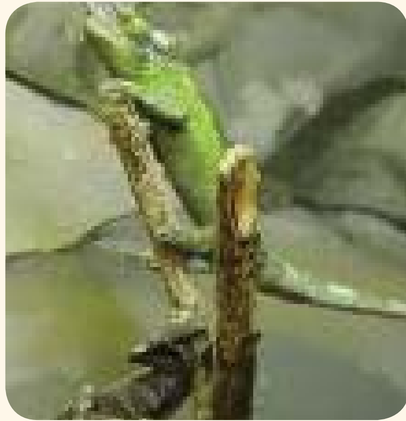
Unit 2 Camouflage



Warming Up

Describe the pictures within 1 minute using your own words.









Vocabulary Check

Match the words with their definitions.

1) predator •	a) tending to deceive
2) spot •	b) puzzling, mysterious, obscure, or enigmatic
3) coloration •	c) to become merged into one : unite
4) camouflage •	d) prevent from being seen or discovered
5) cryptic •	e) basic or indispensible : necessary
6) sneak up •	f) the external circumstances, conditions, and objects that affect existence and development ;environment
7) deceptive •	g) arrangement or combination of colors, especially in the markings of animals or plants
8) be essential to •	h) marked by quiet and caution and secrecy ; taking pains to avoid being observed
9) blend •	i) any animal that lives by preying on other animals
10) surroundings •	j) a large and very diverse group of mainly aquatic organisms, ranging from single-celled members of the plant species, PLANKTON , to large multicellular seaweeds
11) conceal •	k) advance stealthily or unnoticed
12) stealthy •	l) catch sight of
13) algae •	m) disguise by exploiting the natural surroundings to disguise something





Reading How do animals survive in the wild?


< walking stick insect>

Many animals match their environment in color and/or pattern. This helps them escape ***predators*** by being hard to ***spot***. This type of ***coloration*** is called camouflaged or ***cryptic*** coloration. ***Camouflage*** protects animals from being seen by their enemies and allows them to ***sneak up*** more easily on their prey. Camouflage is a form of ***deceptive*** coloration that ***is essential to*** the survival of most animals. Camouflage can make it extremely difficult to spot an animal in its natural habitat because the animal appears to ***blend*** into its ***surroundings***. This is beneficial because it can provide protection from predators. At the same time, it can also ***conceal*** an animal and allow it to be a ***stealthy*** predator.

For example, many animals that live in snowy areas are white (like the polar bear), many animals that live in deserts are sand-colored (like the Fennec fox), many animals that live in trees are green (like the emerald tree boa), many animals that live on rocks match the coloration of the rocks, and many animals that live near the soil are soil-colored. Some animals are not naturally camouflaged, but are helped out by other organisms. (for example, the sloth lets green ***algae*** grow on its fur, helping hide the sloth among the tree leaves).

Animals camouflage themselves in many ways, including background matching, color changing, disruptive coloration, and countershading.


<Background Matching>


<Color Changing>


<Disruptive Coloration >


<Countershading>





Reading Comprehension Questions

1. What is camouflage?

____

2. What kind of benefit does camouflage provide to wildlife?

____

3. Give some examples of camouflage.

____

4. What kinds of camouflages are there?

____

Creative Discussion & Writing



1. Have you even seen camouflaged animals?

____

2. Why do you think animals and plants need camouflage?

____

3. Have you ever thought of camouflaging yourself? If yes, when, why and how?

____

4. Give me another example of camouflage besides the ones in the article.

____



Vocabulary Review



predator	spot	coloration	camouflage	cryptic
sneak up	deceptive	be essential to	blend	surroundings
	conceal	stealthy	algae	

Fill in each blank with the correct form of the word from the box.

1. This chart shows the relationship between __________ and prey.
2. I found that advertisement __________ .
3. The ______________ are not luxurious by any means
4. The new curtains don't _______ with the white wall.
5. The paintings were ___________ beneath a thick layer of plaster.
6. Don't __________ like that! You startled me!
7. The cat crept with _________ movement toward the bird.
8. We looked at microscopic _______ in the lab.
9. I can't understand the problem because the message is too vague and ________.
10. Her size was _____________ by the long loose dress she wore.
11. Some clothes lose ___________ after washing.
12. I finally _________ my friend in the crowd.
13. Good tools are _____________ do the job well.

Summary

Complete the summary with your own words

Camouflage is ______________ and it makes it difficult to __________________ .

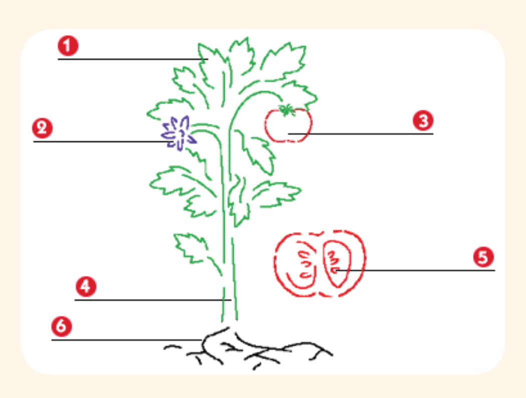
It's beneficial because________________ and _________________. For example, animals that live in snowy areas are ______ like the polar bear, many animals that live in deserts are _________ like ______, many animals that live in trees are (green) like _______, many animals that live on rocks ___________, and many animals that live near the soil are ________. Some animals are not naturally camouflaged, but the sloth lets ___________________________________.

Unit 3 Plants



Warming Up

Describe the picture within 1 minute using your own words.



Is part 1 a stem, leaves, roots, a flower, a fruit, or a seed?

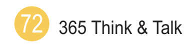
Name all parts of this plant.



Vocabulary Check

Match the words with their definitions.

1) hold up •	a) metal or earthenware cooking vessel that is usually round and deep ; often has a handle and lid
2) limb •	b) a natural object that protects, hides or envelops
3) plumbing •	c) to break down : decompose
4) conduct •	d) develop or start to exist
5) reproductive •	e) to absorb something
6) covering •	f) to droop or become limp
7) fleshy •	g) carry the weight of ; be the physical support of
8) form •	h) to give or apply one's time, attention entirely to a particular activity, pursuit, cause or person; dedicate
9) requirement •	i) producing new life or offspring
10) pot •	j) the system of water and gas pipes in a building
11) wilt •	k) direct the course of ; manage or control
12) rot •	l) something that is a necessity
13) take up •	m) having a juicy or pulpy texture
14) devote •	n) any of the main branches arising from the trunk or a bough of a tree







Reading Shall we grow plants?

What do the different parts of a plant do? Plant parts do different things for a plant.

Roots

Often, the forgotten plant part, because they are underground and not seen. Roots are important because they help to ***hold*** the plant ***up*** and bring in food and water.

Stems

Stems do many things. They support the plant. The stem is the main body of a plant that holds up the ***limbs***, leaves and flowers. A stem acts like the plant's ***plumbing*** system, ***conducting*** water and nutrients from the roots and food in the form of glucose from the leaves to other plant parts.

Leaves

Most plants' food is made in their leaves. Leaves are the food-making factories of a plant. Leaves are usually green, flat to catch light, and attached to a stem.

Flowers

Flowers are one reason why we grow many plants. This is the fancy part that really looks good and sometimes smells good, too. Flowers are the ***reproductive*** part of most plants.

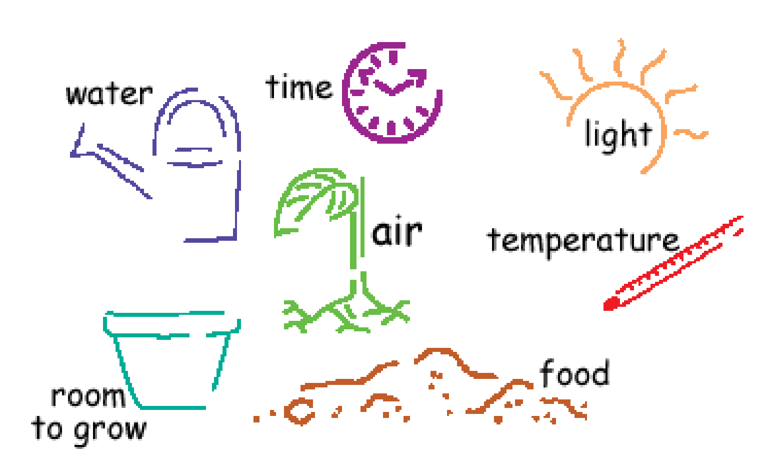
Fruit

Fruit provides a ***covering*** for seeds. Fruit can be ***fleshy*** like an apple or hard like a nut. Fruit is the part of a plant that we usually eat that has the seeds inside.

Seeds

Seeds contain new plants. Seeds ***form*** in fruit.

<Seven Requirements for Growing Plants Indoors>



1. Room to grow. Always pick the right size ***pot*** and don't put too many plants in it.

2. Temperature. Plants grow best if the temperature does not go below 55 degrees F or above 75 degrees F.

3. Light. Plants can grow in lots of different kinds of light, but they love sunlight the best. Give your plant 7 to 12 hours of strong light each day.

4. Water. If roots are not given enough water, the plants will ***wilt*** and die. But, if the roots are given too much water they will r***ot*** and the plant will also die. Water your

plants only when they need it.

5. Air. Plants don't breathe like people, but they do ***take up*** air through their leaves and roots.

6. Nutrients. Plants take up food from the soil to help them grow strong. Three important nutrients are nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium.

7. Time. You need to ***devote*** some of your time each day to care for your plants. Also, be patient, plants need time to grow.

Reading Comprehension Questions

1. Name all of the parts of a plant.

   ____

2. What do roots and stems do?

   ____

3. What do flowers do?

   ____

4. What do we need for growing plants indoors? Explain in detail.

   ____

Creative Discussion & Writing




1. Why do you think we need plants?

   ____

2. Have you ever grown any plants? If yes, what kind? If no, do you want to grow plants someday?

   ____

3. Plants do many things for us. Talk about at least 2 things that plants do for us.

   ____

4. Which plant parts do you think would be the most important and what would be the least important for plants? Why?

   ____



Vocabulary Review



hold up	plumbing	conduct	reproductive	covering	fleshy
form	requirement	pot	wilt	rot	take up	devote

Fill in each blank with the correct form of the word from the box.

1. I'll brew a _____ of coffee.
2. Optical glass lenses magnify small objects and _____ images on film.
3. Foods are apt to _____ quickly in summer.
4. Patience is a _____________ in teaching.
5. Crops ___________ nutrients.
6. I could only _________ two hours a day to the work.
7. The spectators were visibly ________ in the hot sun.
8. The book deals with the _____________ biology of the buffalo.
9. You cannot ________ business like this.
10. The engineers were doing a study on the prevention of_________ system noise in apartment buildings.
11. There are lot of ripe, ________plums.
12. The stone pillars _________ the roof.
13. I need a __________ for my chair.

Summary

Complete the summary with your own words.

Plants parts do _______________ . First, roots are ____ .
Stems are ___________________________________ . Leaves are ___________________________________ .
Flowers are _______________________________ . Fruits are ____________________, and seeds are
____________________ . To grow plants indoors we need ______________ , which are ____________
____________ .

Memo

Chapter 6 

Travel & Culture

Unit 1 Sightseeing

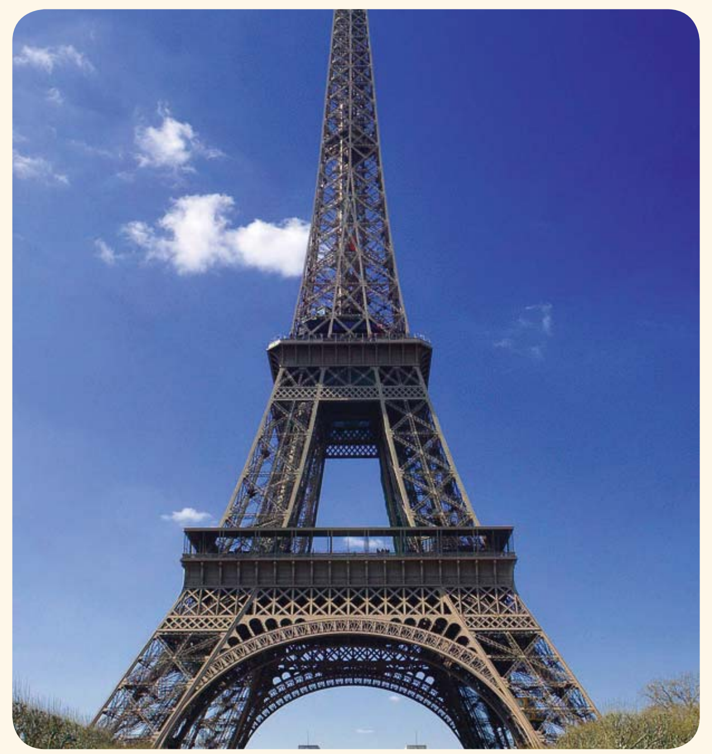


Warming Up

Describe the pictures within 1 minute using your own words.





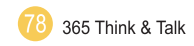




Vocabulary Check

Match the words with their definitions.

1) exchange •	a) happily, luckily
2) hassles •	b) extremely large in size or amount
3) reasonable •	c) situations that are difficult and involve problems
4) tube •	d) a meal
5) efficient •	e) replace something with a different thing
6) fortunately •	f) use time, money, or energy to do something without a good effect
7) indeed •	g) the subway
8) waste •	h) fair and sensible
9) enormous •	i) for sure
10) repast •	j) able to do tasks successfully







Reading Sightseeing in London



London is an expensive city, especially when the ***exchange*** rate favors the English pound. Below are tips to help you do some great London sightseeing, with minimal ***hassles*** and ***reasonable*** cost.

Museums are free! This is wonderful for London sightseers. Kids will love the Science Museum. Plan to spend many hours there and at the Museum of Natural History. The Museum of Natural History has an amazing collection of real dinosaurs. Also visit the British Museum, which has Egyptian mummies, Greek statues, and much more.



The London subway is called "The ***Tube***." It is a very ***efficient*** way to get around. You can even take it from the airport. Kids who are under five years old can travel free, and those between the ages of five and ten may be free under certain conditions. ***Fortunately***, at many tube stations, there's a real life person who can help you figure out the best pass for your purposes; but even better is to buy it online before you go.



Buy tickets online in advance! Top London sightseeing attractions are very popular ***indeed***, especially in summer: buy tickets online to be sure you see the sights you want like the London Eye or Shakespeare's Globe plus, you won't ***waste*** time standing in line.

Eat in! Stay at a B&B that serves "full English breakfast", an ***enormous repast***; or in an apartment where you can do your own breakfasts and cook a few simple dinners.



Reading Comprehension Questions

1. What kind of city is London?

2. What kind of museums are there?

3. What are some efficient ways to get around in London?

4. How should we buy our tickets?

5. Where should we eat breakfast?

Creative Discussion & Writing



1. Share your sightseeing experience. Where have you been and where were some interesting places for sightseeing?

2. Is there any place you would like to visit? Why?

3. What do we have to prepare for sight-seeing travel?

4. Do you think it is important to take pictures when sight-seeing? Why?

5. Plan on a sight-seeing travel for your next vacation. Share your plan.



Vocabulary Review



exchange	hassles	reasonable	tube	efficient
fortunately	indeed	waste	enormous	repast

Fill in each blank with the correct form of the word from the box.

1. Our store only allows ______________ and no refunds.
2. We'll need to take the _______ to get to the theater across town.
3. It is ______________ to get up early in the morning.
4. ______________, I got into the University I had always dreamed of .
5. This is a ______________ price. I think I will take it.
6. I saw a/an ______________ ship today.
7. I try not to give my parents very many _______.
8. ______ I had enough money to buy the movie ticket.
9. Please don't ______________ my time. I am very busy.
10. Our neighbors invited us for a ______________.

Further Practice

Find synonyms and antonyms of the words from the box and make your own sentences.

	Synonyms	Antonyms
fortunate		
enormous		

Summary

Fill in each blank with the appropriate words to complete the summary.

London is an _____________ city. Enjoy _____________ since they are free! The London subway called, "_____________" is efficient way to get around. Buy tickets online in advance! Top London _____________attractions are very popular, especially in summer. Some attractions are _____________ and _____________. To be sure you see the sights you want, buy tickets in advance. Make sure you _____________ in! Stay at a B&B that serves "_____________"



Unit 2 Accommodations



Warming Up

Describe the pictures within 1 minute using your own words.









Vocabulary Check

Match the words with their definitions.

1) traveling •	a) pleasing and graceful in appearance or style
2) memorable •	b) a small hotel, usually an old one
3) aspects •	c) arrange for something in advance
4) elegant •	d) going from one place to another
5) inn •	e) an amazing event
6) concierge •	f) person who helps check people entering and leaving he building
7) registration •	g) recording of person's name or details in a list
8) reservation •	h) worth remembering because it is special
9) miracle •	i) arrangement to see someone at a particular time
10) appointment •	j) parts of something's character or nature



Reading Hotel





Hotels can be so much more than places to sleep while ***traveling***. They can be among the most interesting and ***memorable*** ***aspects*** of a trip. However, because hotels range from ***elegant*** luxury establishments to country ***inns*** to chain hostelries off the interstate, they can be a bit confusing unless you know what to expect from them and what they may expect from you.

It's usually a good idea to book rooms in luxury hotels well in advance. These hotels provide many extra amenities and services. You probably can count on having bathrobes, hair dryers, and a minibar in your room. (Beware of minibars: You can be in for a very expensive and surprise when you pay your bill.)

Hotels have a ***concierge***. The concierge desk is generally located near the ***registration*** desk. Here you can obtain theater, concert, and sports tickets; look at local restaurant menus and make dining reservations; and find out about car rentals, sightseeing tours, babysitters, and even traffic and weather conditions. A good concierge is a ***miracle*** worker who seems to know everything about everything.

Especially if you are traveling on business, put in your breakfast order the night before and allow yourself plenty of time to receive and eat it before leaving for your business ***appointment***. It's fine to greet the room service waiter in your robe. The waiter will set up the meal in your room. When you're finished, call room service to come for the tray or cart, instead of leaving it in the hall. A service charge is added to the bill. If a tip is not included on the bill, the usual amount to leave is 20 percent.

Reading Comprehension Questions

1. What different kinds of accommodations are there?

2. How should we make hotel reservations?

3. What do the luxury hotels provide?

4. What does the concierge do?

5. Explain room service.

Creative Discussion & Writing



1. Do you have any experience staying at hotels? Share your experience.

2. Describe hotel etiquette.

3. Imagine and describe your ideal hotel.

4. What do you think is the difference between a hotel, a motel, and an inn? Discuss your opinion.



Vocabulary Review



traveling	memorable	aspects	elegant	sobering
concierge	registration	reservation	miracle	appointment

Fill in each blank with the correct form of the word from the box.

1. I feel lonely and bored when ______________ alone.
2. It will be a _________ if I pass this test.
3. I made a ______________ at the famous restaurant.
4. There are different ______________ of life.
5. I have two ______________ in the afternoon.
6. His fashion was very charming and ______________.
7. This trip will be a ______________ experience.
8. I asked the ______________ about the city transportation.
9. It is ______________ to realize that this is not a new problem.
10. I had to check-in at the ______________ desk.

Further Practice

Find synonyms and antonyms of the words from the box and make your own sentences.

	Synonyms	Antonym
elegant		
travel		

Summary

Fill in each blank with the appropriate words to complete the summary.

Hotels are important when ____________. It's usually a good idea to ____________ rooms in luxury hotels well in advance. Hotels have a ____________. You can obtain ____________ and sports ____________; look at local ____________ menus and make dining ____________. If you are traveling on ____________, put in your breakfast order the ____________before. Leave ____________ as a tip for the room service.



Unit 3 Holidays



Warming Up

Describe the pictures within 1 minute using your own words.











Vocabulary Check

Match the words with their definitions.

1) Thanksgiving •	a) extremely great in amount or degree
2) guess •	b) happening sometimes, but not regularly or often
3) occasional •	c) large amounts of something, especially food
4) appreciate •	d) forgiveness, no harm, make you feel happy or relieved
5) infinite •	e) giving thanks to god, especially in a religious ceremony
6) wisdom •	f) agree about it and act together, to form one
7) heavenly •	g) ability to use your experience and knowledge to make sensible decision or judgments
8) bountiful •	h) express approval for their achievements or qualities
9) mercies •	i) give an answer or opinion which may not be true
10) praise •	j) very pleasant and enjoyable
11) united •	k) understand or recognize



Reading Thanksgiving



What does ***Thanksgiving*** mean to you? I hear one boy say, "It means a big dinner." I think we all agree with him. Who does not welcome and enjoy a good dinner! I hear Mary say, "Thanksgiving means a day off from school." I ***guess*** you are right too. Though school is interesting, all boys and girls are willing to have an ***occasional*** holiday.



Now I am going to ask some of the older people what the day means to them. There is a young woman. She says, "Thanksgiving means a day away from the office. I am at the office every day except Sunday, and I do ***appreciate***, now and then, a day that is really my own." Yonder is a traveling salesman. What does Thanksgiving mean to you? He says, "It means a day at home. Last year I spent one hundred and sixty-nine nights away from home. I have three children. I would like to see them every day. There are times when many days pass and I do not see them. Thanksgiving week I plan to be at home."

There are others I could ask. Each has his own answer. But Thanksgiving has a special meaning for us. It is the Harvest time. I have here an apple. Isn't this a beautiful apple? What color! Who mixed the paints, who handled the brush to give such color to this apple? He, in his ***infinite*** love and ***wisdom***, has provided, through the unfailing laws of nature, for the growth, sweetness, coloring and beautifying of all the products of the fields. This apple is but one of many kinds of fruits.

Praise, then, is the great meaning of Thanksgiving. God, our ***heavenly*** Father, sends us every good gift. From his ***bountiful*** hand come our daily and nightly ***mercies***. We should ***praise*** him every day. But the day for the ***united*** chorus of praise is Thanksgiving.



Reading Comprehension Questions

1. What does Thanksgiving mean to the boy?

____

2. What does Mary say about Thanksgiving?

____

3. What does Thanksgiving mean to the traveling salesman? How does he spend his Thanksgiving?

____

4. Why does the author say Thanksgiving is “Harvest Time”?

____

5. What is the great meaning of Thanksgiving?

____

Creative Discussion & Writing



1. What other holidays are there?

____

2. What is your favorite holiday? Why is it your favorite holiday?

____

3. What did you do last Christmas?

____

4. Do you think holidays are for family members to dine together? What is your opinion?

____



Vocabulary Review



Thanksgiving	guess	occasional	appreciate	infinite	
wisdom	heavenly	bountiful	mercies	praise	united

Fill in each blank with the correct form of the word from the box.

1. Today, _______________ is celebrated among friends and family.
2. I certainly _______________ your help.
3. She has _______________ potential to be successful.
4. I believe old people deserve respect for their experience and _______________.
5. It is difficult to _______________ how old he is.
6. She can forgive anyone. She reveals herself as full of _______________.
7. The weather is great. What a _______________ day!
8. We will have _______________ rain showers tomorrow.
9. My mother _______________ me for by good behavior.
10. We found a _______________ supply of coconuts on the island.
11. Will Korea ever be _______________?

Further Practice

Find synonyms and antonyms of the words from the box and make your own sentences.

	Synonyms	Antonyms
appreciate		
unite		

Summary

Fill in each blank with the appropriate words to complete the summary.

_______________ has different meanings for people. It means a big _______________. Thanksgiving means a _______________ from school. It means a day at _______________. It is the _______________ time. The great meaning of Thanksgiving is _______________. Thanksgiving is a day that we praise for all the _______________ that we eat and enjoy every day.

Memo

Chapter 7 

Earth & Environment

Unit 1 Pollution

Unit 2 Recycling

Unit 3 Conservation

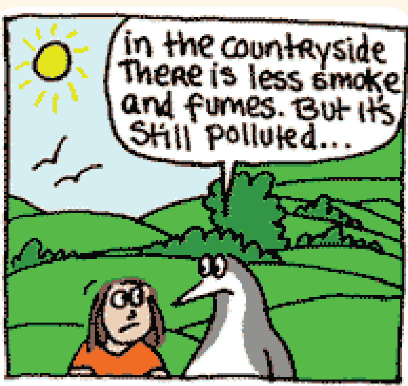
Unit 1 Pollution



Warming Up

Describe the pictures within 1 minute using your own words.









Vocabulary Check

Match the words with their definitions.

1) stinky •	a) the lowest part of anything
2) muck •	b) located far away
3) obvious •	c) relating to or associated with heat
4) planet •	d) the state of being contaminated : taint
5) remote •	e) having an unpleasant smell
6) Arctic •	f) the region around the South Pole
7) nasty •	g) any liquid suitable for drinking
8) seal •	h) soft moist dirt, often including manure
9) Antarctic •	i) the real physical matter of which a person or thing consists
10) bottom •	j) the area around the North Pole
11) pollution •	k) to make up the constituent parts of ; constituted of
12) contamination •	l) readily discard things
13) substance •	m) easily seen or understood ; clearly evident
14) thermal •	n) any substance used to make soil more fertile
15) throwaway •	o) unpleasant, disgusting
16) sewage •	p) marine mammal that comes on shore to breed ; chiefly in cold regions
17) fertilizer •	q) gases ejected from an engine as waste products
18) potable •	r) the process of polluting water, air or land, especially with poisonous chemicals
19) be composed of •	s) a celestial body orbiting a star or stellar remnant
20) exhaust fumes •	t) waste matter carried away in sewers or drains



Reading Our Earth's is polluted



Well, what is pollution? ***Stinky*** stuff? ***Muck***? Poison? Yes, all those things... and more. Some is ***obvious*** like smoke which you can see but much of it is not obvious at all. Yet you're eating it and drinking it and breathing it most of the time. And what is worse is that all this muck affects all other life on Earth. You can find pollution made by people just about everywhere on the ***planet***. Even ***remote*** places like the ***Arctic*** are badly polluted by ***nasty*** chemicals made by people. The polar bears and ***seals*** there have poisonous chemicals made by people in their bodies. These nasty things kill many animals and make others sick -- including penguins in the ***Antarctic***. They also kill people and make them ill too. There isn't a single pollution-free place left on the planet ; not even the ***bottom*** of the sea or high up in the air.

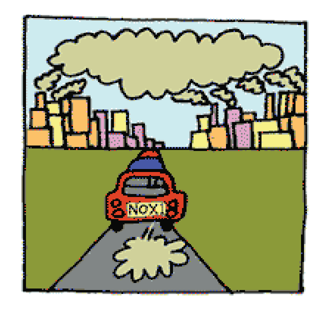
Pollution is the ***contamination*** of air or water by harmful ***substances*** and the action of environmental contamination. This includes mainly land, water, and air. Pollution can come in various forms including the lesser-known noise, light, and ***thermal*** pollutions.



Land pollution is the action of environmental contamination with man-made waste on land. People now belong to what they call the '***throwaway*** society'. Much of what you buy quickly becomes waste - and you just throw it away. Some waste gets recycled (used again), but most ***ends up*** in garbage dumps so huge they're like mountains.

Water pollution is the action of environmental contamination with man-made waste into water. The source of this waste could be raw ***sewage***, chemicals, trash, or ***fertilizer***. Water polltuion has severe human ***consequences***, since less than 3% of the Earth contains water that is ***potable*** or safe for drinking. Also, water is so important for human survival because we cannot live without it. When a source for drinking water becomes contaminated with untreated sewage it is possible to spread diseases through the water.





Air pollution is the action of environmental contamination with man-made waste into the air. The air we breathe is ***composed of*** a mixture of some gases. Every time you go anywhere, you smell the stink of ***exhaust fumes***, which make people get sick because they are poisonous.

Reading Comprehension Questions

1. Where can we find pollution?

___

2. What is pollution and what is included in pollution?

___

3. Describe the three main types of pollution in detail.

___

Creative Discussion & Writing



1. Have you suffered from any types of pollution?

___

2. Which pollution do you think is currently the most serious problem? Why?

___

3. Do you think we can decrease the pollution? If yes, how? If no, why not?

___

4. How is your area? Is your area free from pollution?

___



Vocabulary Review



stinky muck obvious planet remote Arctic nasty seal Antarctic
bottom pollution contamination substance thermal throwaway
sewage fertilizer potable be composed of exhaust fumes

Fill in each blank with the correct form of the word from the box.

1. It's ________ from what she said that something is wrong.
2. This __________ consists of one element.
3. Some scientists have insisted that the _________ ice sheet is actually increasing.
4. _________ energy is the kinetic energy made by the movement of atoms and molecules.
5. The universe is ____________ distinct bodies.
6. This river was polluted with industrial ________ .
7. I had a _______ feeling that he would follow me.
8. There was a group of grey ______ basking on the rocks.
9. We have to spread _______ on the fields.
10. Automobile _____________ are one of the major causes of smog.
11. Air _________ is a menace to our health.
12. That farmer uses natural _________ from his cows.
13. We all can have _____ feet.
14. Polar bears are large white bears that live in the ______ .
15. There isn't enough _______ water in most African countries.
16. The closest _______ to the Sun is Mercury.
17. Special liners under the landfill prevent soil or groundwater _____________.
18. The bucket has dents on its _______ .
19. The fishermen traveled to a _______ lake that was far from the city.
20. We live in a __________ society.

Summary

Complete the summary with your own words.

Some pollution is ______ like smoke which you can _____ but much of it is _________. You can find pollution ___________ and even in the_____, the polar bears and seals ________________. There's _____ on the planet left ____________. Pollution is the __________________________. This includes mainly ________, including ______________.



Unit 2 Recycling



Warming Up

Describe the pictures within 1 minute using your own words.





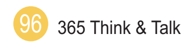


Vocabulary Check

Match the words with their definitions.

1) discard •
2) rejected •
3) abandoned •
4) impact •
5) key •
6) result in •
7) faucet •
8) disposable •
9) convenience store •
10) utensil •
11) last •
12) silverware •
13) resource •
14) brand new •
15) contain •

a) an essential component
b) intended to be thrown away or destroyed after one use
c) a regulator for controlling the flow of a liquid from a reservoir , especially a water pipe
d) to continue to be used or available for a period of time
e) refused to accept, agree to, admit, believe
f) someone or something that provides a source of help, support, etc when needed
g) a tool, especially one used in a kitchen
h) throw away
i) to hold or be able to hold
j) the effect or impression of one thing on another
k) completely new, unused
l) deserted ; forsaken
m) tableware made of silver , silver plated or stainless steel
n) cause, bring about
o) a small store that sells items such as candy, drinks, magazines, along with a selection of processed food and some groceries.







Reading Reduce, Reuse and Recycle



Our Earth is getting polluted by waste which is mainly created by humans. Simply speaking, waste is anything ***discarded***, ***rejected***, ***abandoned***, or otherwise released into the environment in a manner that could have an ***impact*** on that environment. Have you ever heard of waste management ? You can help by learning about and PRACTICING the three R's of waste management: Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle! Practicing all three of these activities every day is not only important for a healthy environment, but it can also be fun, too. So let's take a minute right now to learn more about waste and waste management, so you can become a ***key*** player in making our world a safe and healthy place.

Reduce

To reduce the amount of waste you produce is the best way to help the environment. Reducing means make something smaller or use less, ***resulting in*** a smaller amount of waste. There are lots of ways to do this. For example : Buy products that don't have a lot of packaging. Instead of buying something you're not going to use very often, see if you can borrow it from someone you know. Save energy by turning off lights that you are not using. Save water by turning off the ***faucet*** while you brush your teeth.

Reuse

You can "reuse" materials in their original form instead of throwing them away, or pass those materials on to others who could use them too! Remember, one man's trash is another man's treasure! Here are some examples of reuse : Take along washable cups or travel mugs instead of ***disposables***; a lot of restaurants and convenience ***stores*** will be glad to fill or refill your own mug. When you do use disposables like plastic cups, plates, ***utensils***, and plastic food storage bags, don't throw them away! Wash and reuse them -- most of them will ***last*** for a long time with many uses. They may not cost much to replace, but it doesn't make any more sense to throw away those things. Use all writing paper on both sides. Use paper grocery bags to make book covers rather than buying new ones. Use ***silverware*** and dishes instead of disposable plastic utensils and plates.

Recycle

Recycling occurs when you save and take reusable materials to places where they can be remade into either the same product or new products, rather than to just toss them in the trash. Making new items from recycled ones also takes less energy and other ***resources*** than making products from ***brand new*** materials. In addition to recycling the things you buy, you can help the environment by buying products that contain recycled materials. Here we have some recycled items : aluminum, glass, plastic, paper…



Reading Comprehension Questions

1. What is waste according to this article?

2. What are the three R's of waste management?

3. How can we reduce waste?

4. How can we reuse materials?

5. When does recycling occur?

Creative Discussion & Writing



1. Among the three R's of waste management, what have you or your family been doing so far?

2. Among these three R's of waste management, which do you think is the easiest and which is the hardest? Why?

3. Many people just throw disposables away after using them. But according to this article, we should reuse them. What do you think about that?



Vocabulary Review



discarded	rejected	abandoned	impact	key
result in	faucet	disposable	convenience	store	utensil
last	silverware	resource	brand new	contain

Fill in each blank with the correct form of the word from the box.

1. He was a ______figure in the campaign.
2. The war ________ for four years.
3. We do not have the ________ to update our computer software.
4. She admitted to stealing __________.
5. __________ materials and waste are thrown away after use.
6. That ________________ rips off its customers.
7. I spent three years looking for a second-hand DVD player and ended up buying a ________ one.
8. They were ________ because of their poor eyesight.
9. This drink doesn't ________ any alcohol.
10. The dog was found ______________ but unharmed.
11. Water dripped from the ________ and the floor creaked.
12. Our effort ___________ failure.
13. I ___________ my lunch into the trash bin.
14. You have to use plastic ________ with non-stick pans.
15. The speech had a profound ________ on everyone.

Summary

Complete the summary with your own words.

Our Earth is getting polluted by ______________. Waste is ______________________________.
The three R's of waste of management are ____________________.
There are many ways to reduce waste, which are ______________________________________.
To reuse materials, we can do many things like ____________________________________.
Recycling occurs ____________________________________.
Making new items from recycled ones takes ______________.
And also you can help the environment by ______________.



Unit 3 Conservation



Warming Up

Describe the pictures within 1 minute using your own words.







Vocabulary Check

Match the words with their definitions.

1) conservation •	a) dishware made of high quality porcelain
2) preserve •	b) material things, especially unidentified things
3) restore •	c) a soft-bodied invertebrate that has no arms or legs
4) neglect •	d) tableware used for cutting and eating food
5) stuff •	e) keep or maintain in unaltered condition
6) takeout •	f) of or relating to foodstuff grown or raised without synthetic fertilizers or pesticides hormones
7) china •	g) a narrow horizontal shelf or shelf-like part
8) cutlery •	h) a piece of fruit or vegetable skin
9) pickup •	i) the preservation and careful management of the environment and of natural resources
10) organic •	j) finally be or do something
11) processed food •	k) prepared food that is intended to be eaten off of the premises
12) ledge •	l) not care for something properly
13) compost •	m) return to its original or usable and functioning condition
14) peeling •	n) food made from more than one ingredient, then packaged and sold with a label
15) worm •	o) a light truck with an open body for easy loading and unloading
16) end up •	p) a mixture of decaying vegetation and manure





Reading Conserve energy



Conservation is the act or process of conserving to either ***preserve***, or restore, from loss, damage or ***neglect***, or the protection, preservation management or restoration of wildlife or natural resources such as forests, soil, and water. As our Earth has been polluted, we should do what we can to protect it.

So, let's find out what we can do.

1. Recycle as much 'waste' as you can. Don't buy ***stuff*** which becomes waste (like packaging from ***takeout*** food). You can use real plates made of ***china*** and forks made of steel thousands of times. Plastic plates and ***cutlery*** are used only once and then become waste.
2. If you want to go somewhere, try and walk or use a bicycle. Cars are big polluters.
3. See if you can buy food which has been grown locally. Is there a local farmer's market? Some farmers deliver vegetables and other foods. Buying local foods means almost no transport is needed. Some shops and supermarkets will deliver things to your home. You can even shop online. This means your family doesn't need to drive to pick up your food. One supermarket truck or ***pickup*** can deliver stuff to dozens of families… saving dozens of car journeys. Think about it.
4. If you can, try to get ***organic*** food. Organic food does not contain any kind of pesticide or use chemicals that harm the land, air or water. Animals raised on organic farms are treated more kindly than on other farms.
5. Try to avoid ***processed foods*** and drinks. Use fresh food whenever you can and don't eat out too much. Cooking can be fun, you know! Have you ever tried it? Barbecues are fun but they make a lot of smoke pollution, so only use them for really special occasions.
6. Grow your own vegetables. Believe it or not, this can be fun too! You don't need much space. You can even grow things in pots on the window ***ledge*** or in a sunny spot inside. If you have space, make ***compost*** from food waste (vegetable ***peelings*** and so on). ***Worms*** eat all this rotting stuff and make it into a sort of rich soil, which is very good for plants.
7. Don't buy things that you don't need or that you will just ***end up*** throwing away in a couple of weeks.



Reading Comprehension Questions

1. What is conservation?

___

2. .What kind of dishes should we use?

___

3. In order to protect our Earth, what should we do when we want to go somewhere?

___

4. Why is organic food good for our health?

___

Creative Discussion & Writing



1. Are you doing anything to conserve resources?

___

2. Do you think your parents are doing anything for conservation?

___

3. Which conservation method do you think is the best? Why?

___

4. Which conservation method is too difficult for you? Why?

___



Vocabulary Review



conservation	preserve	restore	neglect	stuff	takeout
china	cutlery	pickup	organic	processed food	
ledge	compost	peeling	worm	end up	

Fill in each blank with the correct form of the word from the box.

1. She is using ________ to cut the steak.
2. The birds are standing on the ________.
3. It seems to me that the seams may ________ popping.
4. Clear the soil of weeds and mix in plenty of ________.
5. She was repelled by the thought of touching the ________.
6. Do you know how to load a camper on a ________?
7. I got a ________ cabinet from my friend for my birthday.
8. As a doctor, it is my duty to ________ life.
9. What is all that sticky ________ on the carpet?
10. I'd like to purchase ________ food, but it's so expensive.
11. Do you think ____________ is always bad for our health?
12. ____________ of forests by law keeps them looking beautiful.
13. My local ________ shop has new menus.
14. Her job is ________ old paintings.
15. Although they are nutritious, we don't usually eat apple ________ .
16. She denies ________ her baby.

Summary

Complete the summary with your own words.

Conservation is the act of ________________________. There are many things that we can do to ____________. First, ________________________________. Second,________________________. Third ____________________ . Fourth, ________________________________ . Fifth, ________________________________. Sixth, ________________________________. And lastly ________________________________.



Memo

Chapter 8



Arts & Music

Unit 1 Artists



Warming Up

Describe the pictures within 1 minute using your own words.



Vocabulary Check

Match the words with their definitions.

1) commit •	a) kill oneself because of not wanting to live
2) suicide •	b) acknowledgement for something you have done
3) tragic •	c) extremely sad, usually because it involves death
4) renowned •	d) paying money, time, or effort
5) argued •	e) materials
6) recognition •	f) to do something illegal
7) spending •	g) parts of fire
8) supplies •	h) spoke angrily about something someone disagrees about
9) flames •	i) well known

Reading Vincent Van Gogh





Vincent Van Gogh was born in the Netherlands on March 30, 1853. Vincent Van Gogh ***committed suicide*** at the age of 37 years old. He was one of the most ***tragic*** artists who ever lived. Vincent painted some of the most ***renowned*** paintings of our time.

Van Gogh's first painting was of poor people. In the beginning, his paintings were dark and sad. He saw some Japanese paintings and he thought they were nice, so he started painting colorful paintings. Van Gogh and his friend Gaugin lived together but ***argued*** a lot and one day Van Gogh was so angry that he cut off his own ear. Van Gogh had a very unhappy life. He didn't decide to become a painter until he was grown up.

Although Vincent van Gogh is a world-famous artist today, he did not get much ***recognition*** during his lifetime. Van Gogh only sold one painting while he was alive, which was Red Vineyard at Arles. For most of his life he was very poor, often ***spending*** his money on art ***supplies*** instead of food.





Many of his works are very popular. Some of his famous paintings were "The Starry Night," "Cypresses," "Olive Trees," "Sunflowers," and "Bedroom at Arles." In "The Starry Night" he made the stars seem like they're shining. In "Cypresses" the trees look like ***flames*** and it feels like the whole picture is moving. In "Olive Trees," he made the sun look really hot. You feel like you should put on sunglasses to look at it. In "Sunflowers," he used very thick paint to paint the picture. The "Bedroom of Arles" is a painting of Van Gogh's clean bedroom.

Reading Comprehension Questions

1. When was Vincent Van Gogh born?

2. How did Vincent Van Gogh die?

3. What were his first paintings like?

4. Why did he not get much recognition?

5. What are some of his famous paintings?

Creative Discussion & Writing



1. Do you like art? Are you good at drawing or painting?

2. How often do you visit art museums?

3. Why is art necessary in human life? Discuss your opinion.

4. How is Korean art different from Western art?

5. Do you know of any other famous artists? Who are they?



Vocabulary Review



commit suicide tragic renowned argue
recognition spending supplies flames

Fill in each blank with the correct form of the word from the box.

1. The murderer _______________ another crime in our town.
2. I will bring you the _______________ you need for tomorrow.
3. My goal is to get _______________ during my lifetime .
4. I don't like _______________ endings in movies.
5. Celebrities commit _______________ mainly because of depression.
6. I saw some _______________ in the sky. What's going on?
7. She is _______________ for her fabulous works.
8. You have to control your _______________. Save some money!
9. Don't _______________ with me again!

Further Practice

Find synonyms and antonyms of the words from the box and make your own sentences.

	Synonyms	Antonym
tragic		
argue		

Summary

Fill in each blank with the appropriate words to complete the summary.

Vincent Van Gogh was born in _____________. Although Vincent van Gogh is a world-famous _____________ today, he did not get much _____________ during his lifetime. Many of his works are very _____________. Some of his famous paintings were _____________, _____________, and _____________. Vincent Van Gogh committed _____________ at the age of _____________. He was one of the most _____________ artists who ever lived.

Unit 2 Musicians



Warming Up

Describe the pictures within 1 minute using your own words.









Vocabulary Check

Match the words with their definitions.

1) constant •	a) twelve
2) intelligence •	b) pieces of written work
3) eventually •	c) ability to think, understand and learn things well
4) dozen •	d) believe things that are not real or possible
5) complain •	e) wrote a piece of music
6) composed •	f) continuous and often
7) compositions •	g) ceremonies held when people die
8) variations •	h) say that you are not satisfied with something
9) funerals •	i) slightly different forms of one thing
10) superstitious •	j) in the end



Reading Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart



Mozart was one of the greatest child stars who ever lived. He was traveling all over Europe playing music when he was only 5!! Because of these ***constant*** travels, and his ***intelligence***, Mozart ***eventually*** learned to speak more than two ***dozen*** different languages, while today most people ***complain*** if they have to learn just two!

Mozart ***composed*** a piano sonata before his 5th birthday and by the time he turned 12 he was composing complete operas. This was all done without audio recorders and computers. It was even done without erasers and lead pencils. At the age of 4 ,most of us are still trying to learn how to write our names.



Mozart could compose music while eating boiled cabbage and liver or even when he had a toothache!

One of Mozart's famous ***compositions*** is ***Variations*** on "Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star".

A stranger wearing gray clothes came to his house and hired Mozart to write a requiem mass. This was a song used for ***funerals*** when the composer was alive. Mozart was extremely ***superstitious*** and the stranger insisted he finish the music. Mozart was already sick and he told others that when he completed the requiem it would be used at his funeral. Was Mozart right about this piece of music?



There is no composer that has ever been able to do what Mozart could do with ease. He could create wonderful compositions for any category of music – including vocals, concertos, symphonies, operas, and sonatas.

Reading Comprehension Questions

1. How old was Mozart when he was traveling all over Europe playing music?

2. How many languages could Mozart speak?

3. What did he compose when he was 12 years old?

4. What are some of Mozart's famous compositions?

5. What is special about Mozart?

Creative Discussion & Writing




1. What kind of music do you listen to? Why?

2. Who is your favorite singer or musician? Why?

3. How is music important in life? Discuss your opinion.

4. How do you think the music industry in Korea differs from other countries?

5. Which do you prefer: singing or listening? Why?



Vocabulary Review



constant	intelligence	eventually	dozen	complain
composed	compositions	variations	funerals	superstitious

Fill in each blank with the correct form of the word from the box.

1. Studying a foreign language needs _______________ practice.
2. Her beauty and _______________ have captivated many men.
3. There are some mistakes in her _______________.
4. She _______________ music with all of her spirit.
5. Mozart is famous for _______________ on “Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star”.
6. Two companies _______________ grew into one.
7. The pencils are cheaper by the _______________.
8. I think being _______________ is like having religious faith.
9. I have never heard him _______________ about anything.
10. His family grieved at the _______________ ceremony.

Further Practice

Find synonyms and antonyms of the words from the box and make your own sentences.

	Synonyms	Antonym
constant		
complain		

Summary

Fill in each blank with the appropriate words to complete the summary.

Mozart was one of the _______________ who ever lived. Mozart _______________ a piano sonata before his _______________ birthday and by the time he turned _______________ he was composing _______________. One of Mozart's famous compositions is Variations on _______________. There is no _______________ that has ever been able to do what Mozart could do with ease. He could _______________ wonderful _______________ for any category of music.



Unit 3 Musical Instruments



Warming Up

Describe the pictures within 1 minute using your own words.











Vocabulary Check

Match the words with their definitions.

1) instrument •	a) things that are emphasized or given special importance
2) woodwind •	b) something you can choose whether or not you do
3) pitch •	c) silent for a particular reason, no sound
4) mellow •	d) small mouthpiece of a woodwind instrument
5) reed •	e) relying
6) depending •	f) a musical instrument that you play by blowing into it
7) optional •	g) tool or device used to play music
8) mute •	h) how high or low a sound is
9) accents •	i) rhythmic beat
10) pulse •	j) pleasant, soft, and rich in tone

Reading Different Musical Instruments



There are four basic kinds of musical i***nstruments***. They are string, ***woodwind***, brass, and percussion.

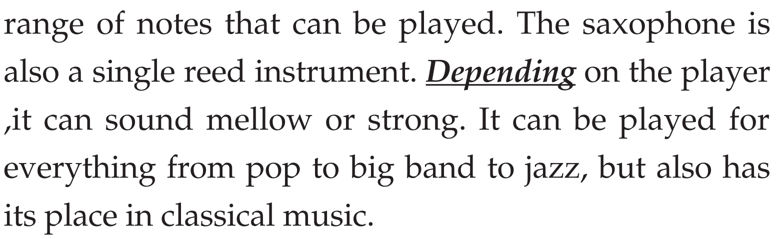
- String

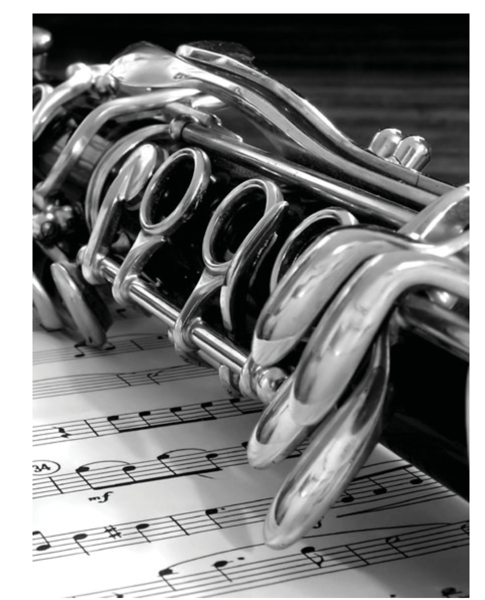
The violin is the most common orchestral instrument. It is also the smallest out of all the strings and has the highest ***pitch***. This is usually the first choice of musicians who want to learn a string instrument. The cello is bigger than the violin. It has a beautiful, ***mellow*** sound. The cello must rest on the floor because it is too big to be held like the violin.



- Woodwind

The clarinet is a single ***reed*** woodwind instrument. It plays a wide range of music from classical to jazz. It also has a very wide range of notes that can be played. The saxophone is also a single reed instrument. ***Depending*** on the player ,it can sound mellow or strong. It can be played for everything from pop to big band to jazz, but also has its place in classical music.





- Brass

The French Horn is often played with the right hand inside the bell. It is also said to be the most difficult instrument to play. The trumpet plays high brassy notes. An ***optional*** ***mute*** can make the trumpet sound completely different. Many great jazz players have been trumpet players.

- Percussion

The snare drum is primarily used for rolls in a classical setting or for adding ***accents*** to music. The bass drum is mainly used to keep a ***pulse*** in music. They are extensively used in marches.

Reading Comprehension Questions

1. What are the four basic kinds of musical instruments?

2. Describe string instruments.

3. Describe woodwind instruments.

4. Describe brass instruments.

5. Describe percussion instruments.

Creative Discussion & Writing




1. Do you play any instruments? Is there an instrument that you would like to learn? Why?

2. What are some Korean traditional instruments?

3. Do you think people that are famous for playing instruments were born with talent?

4. How often do you watch musical performances? Share your experiences.

Vocabulary Review



instruments	woodwind	pitch	mellow	reed
depending	optional	mute	accents	pulse

Fill in each blank with the correct form of the word from the box.

1. How many musical ______________ can you play?
2. You have to take the test. It isn't ________.
3. Listen to the sweet and ______________ tones of the guitar.
4. I underlined that part of the sentence to ______ it, since it's an important idea.
5. I need a ______________ to play the clarinet.
6. The doctor is measuring the old man's ______________ by holding the man's wrist.
7. A piccolo can play the highest ______________.
8. He has a wife and children ______________ upon him.
9. ______________ instruments include the flute, clarinet, oboe, saxophone and so on.
10. I'm on the phone. Please ______________ the TV.

Further Practice

Find synonyms and antonyms of the words from the box and make your own sentences.

	Synonyms	Antonyms
accent		
depend		

Summary

Fill in each blank with the appropriate words to complete the summary.

There are four basic kinds of ______________. They are ______________, ______________, ______________, and ______________. The ______________ is the most common orchestral instrument. The ______________ is a single reed woodwind instrument. The ______________ is often played with the right hand inside the bell. The ______________ is primarily used for rolls in a classical setting or for adding accents to music.



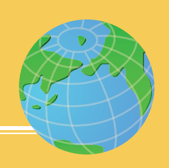
Memo



Answer Key



Answer Key



Chapter 1 ANIMALS

Unit 1 *Pets*

Vocabulary Check

f g a c h d b j e i

Reading Comprehension

1. early
2. treat the dog as you want to be treated
3. extension
4. use positive commands
5. take your dog to the park or for a walk

Vocabulary Review

1. far-fetched
2. reprimand
3. boundary
4. patience
5. extension
6. assertive
7. implement
8. companion
9. train
10. ensure

Unit 2 *Wild Animals*

Vocabulary Check

d i c g b e a f h

Reading Comprehension

1. orange coat with black stripes
2. both tropical and temperate forests and swamps
3. small and large animals
4. one year old
5. two years old

Vocabulary Review

1. temperate
2. mate
3. hunt
4. cubs
5. separate
6. raise
7. tropical
8. roar
9. swamps

Unit 3 *Sea Animals*

Vocabulary Check

d g j a i b h e f

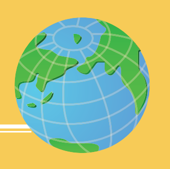
Reading Comprehension

1. 70%
2. live in water, have fins, use gills to breathe
3. box jellyfish
4. only 5 are left on Earth
5. lives in cool waters, makes a noise, barks, and honks

Vocabulary Review

1. amazing
2. gills
3. poisonous
4. honking
5. variety
6. common
7. ecologist
8. fins
9. planet
10. oxygen

Answer Key



Chapter 2 LIFE

Unit 1 *Family*

Vocabulary Check

e a d g c j f b i h

Reading Comprehension

1. they change their own plans
2. single parents, stepfathers or stepmothers, half brothers and sisters
3. you can tell them everything
4. family support and loves each other more than anything else
5. support our members

Vocabulary Review

1. realized
2. personal
3. necessary
4. stepfather
5. give up
6. misunderstanding
7. support
8. fight
9. mistakes

Unit 2 *School*

Vocabulary Check

i c g j a e h b d f

Reading Comprehension

1. read, write, and do math
2. new people, new school subjects, new activities,
   more teachers
3. more work to do
4. young adults
5. talk with a parent or teacher or counselor

Vocabulary Review

1. experience
2. switch
3. mysterious
4. transition
5. adjustment
6. frightening
7. overwhelming
8. encountered
9. expect
10. strangers

Unit 3 *Shopping*

Vocabulary Check

i a f b d c g e h

Reading Comprehension

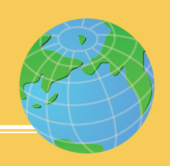
1. someone who cannot control the urge to spend
2. 5%
3. shopaholic cycle is like compulsive gambler
4. because they are lonely, for the rush of it, to fill some inner needs
5. have a friend who can control you

Vocabulary Review

1. consumption
2. typical
3. urge
4. estimate
5. compulsive
6. spend
7. destructive
8. cycle
9. gambler



Answer Key



Chapter 3 HISTORY

Unit 1 *Korean History*

Vocabulary Check

f b e h a c j i d g

Reading Comprehension

1. northern Asia
2. Shamanism
3. Shilla, Baekche, and Koguryo
4. Hanyang
5. cultural advancement :alphabet, weather forecasting, and war technology

Vocabulary Review

1. influenced
2. independence
3. migrated
4. farming
5. government
6. survived
7. conquered
8. kingdom
9. dynasty
10. communicate

Unit 2 *World History*

Vocabulary Check

e a g b c i j d h f

Reading Comprehension

1. caves along the Southern coast of Africa
2. hunting packs or groups into the mainland looking for big game
3. human history
4. 5,500 years ago
5. scientists must try to find what time of history they come from

Vocabulary Review

1. prehistoric
2. anthropologists
3. archaeologists
4. traced
5. creatures
6. hominids
7. posture
8. expiration
9. fossils
10. artifacts

Unit 3 *Historical People*

Vocabulary Check

c g a i e b j d h f

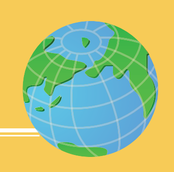
Reading Comprehension

1. March 14, 1879
2. an "average" pupil but interested in science and mathematics
3. get the diploma of a subject teacher for mathematics and physics
4. worked in the area of physics
5. theory of relativity, E = m • c2

Vocabulary Review

1. development
2. ambition
3. theory
4. pupil
5. successfully
6. attended
7. make-up
8. physics
9. leisure
10. discipline

Answer Key



Chapter 4 SPORTS & ENTERTAINMENT

Unit 1 *Sports*

Vocabulary Check

a h c f b e d g i

Reading Comprehension

1. to score runs by hitting a thrown ball with a bat
2. nine players
3. keep your eye on the ball
4. infield is shaped like a diamond with first, second, third, and home plate
5. the team with the most runs at the end of the game wins

Vocabulary Review

1. thrown
2. pitcher
3. teammates
4. diamond
5. constitute
6. arranged
7. inning
8. advance
9. strike

Unit 2 *Movies*

Vocabulary Check

e a g i c d h f b

Reading Comprehension

1. action, comedies, dramas, horror, science fiction
2. include high energy, physical stunts and chases
3. light plots to amuse and give enjoyment and jokes
4. serious with realistic characters, settings, and stories
5. frightening and shocking endings
6. visionary and imaginative

Vocabulary Review

1. chase
2. genres
3. exaggerating
4. Fiction
5. visionary
6. stunt
7. portraying
8. imaginative
9. rescue

Unit 3 *Theme Parks*

Vocabulary Check

d a i b g c j f h e

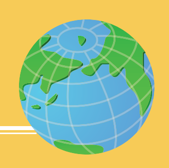
Reading Comprehension

1. "Happiest Place on Earth"
2. online
3. digital cameras, water, juice, snacks
4. planning with a daily schedule and the park map

Vocabulary Review

1. disappointment
2. luckily
3. pack
4. order
5. valuable
6. struggling
7. inexpensive
8. freeze
9. impossible
10. inconceivable

Answer Key



Chapter 5 SCIENCE

Unit 1 *Food chains*

Vocabulary Check

i h k b e j a c d f g

Reading Comprehension

1. Every living thing needs energy in order to live.
2. A food chain is a chain of living things. A food chain shows how each living thing gets food, and how nutrients and energy are passed from creature to creature.
3. They produce their food by using light energy from the Sun, carbon dioxide from the air and water from the soil to produce food – in the form of glucose/sugar. The process is called photosynthesis.
4. They are producers, consumers and decomposers.

Vocabulary Review

1. fungi
2. break down
3. photosynthesis
4. released
5. produces
6. being
7. in order to
8. nutrient
9. carbon dioxide
10. creature
11. decomposers

Unit 2 *Camouflage*

Vocabulary Check

i l g m b k a e c f

Reading Comprehension

1. Camouflage is a form of deceptive coloration that is essential to the survival of most animals, which can make it extremely difficult to spot an animal in its natural habitat because the animal appears to blend into its surroundings.
2. It can provide protection from predators. At the same time, it can also conceal an animal and allow it to be a stealthy predator.
3. Many animals that live in snowy areas are white (like the polar bear), many animals that live in deserts are sand-colored (like the Fennec fox), many animals that live in trees are green (like the emerald tree boa), many animals that live on rocks match the coloration of the rocks, and many animals that live near the soil are soil-colored. Some animals are not naturally camouflaged, but are helped out by other organisms (for example, the sloth lets green algae grow on its fur, helping hide the sloth among the tree leaves).
4. There are background matching, color changing, disruptive coloration, and countershading.

Vocabulary Review

1. predator
2. deceptive
3. surroundings
4. blend
5. concealed
6. sneak up
7. stealthy
8. algae
9. cryptic
10. camouflaged
11. coloration
12. spotted
13. essential to

Answer Key



Unit 3 *Plants*

Vocabulary Check

g n j k I b m d i a f c e h

Reading Comprehension

1. They are roots, stems, leaves, flowers, fruit and seeds
2. Roots are the forgotten plant part, because it is underground and not seen. Roots are important because they help to hold the plant up and bring in food and water.

Stems do many things. They support the plant. The main body of a plant that holds up the limbs, leaves and flowers. They act like the plant's plumbing system, conducting water and nutrients from the roots and food in the form of glucose from the leaves to other plant parts. .

3. Flower is the fancy part that really looks good and sometimes smells good, too. Flowers are the reproductive part of most plants.
4. Explain with your own words.

Vocabulary Review

1. pot
2. form
3. rot
4. requirement
5. take up
6. devote
7. wilting
8. reproductive
9. conduct
10. plumbing
11. fleshy
12. hold up
13. covering

Chapter 6 TRAVEL & CULTURE

Unit 1 *Sightseeing*

Vocabulary Check

e c h g j a i f b d

Reading Comprehension

1. expensive city
2. Science Museum, the Museum of Natural History, British Museum
3. London subway called "The Tube"
4. online in advance
5. at B&B that serves "full English breakfast"

Vocabulary Review

1. exchanges
2. tube
3. efficient
4. fortunately
5. reasonable
6. enormous
7. hassles
8. indeed
9. waste
10. repast

Unit 2 *Accommodations*

Vocabulary Check

d h j a b f c g e i

Reading Comprehension

1. elegant luxury hotels, country inns, chain hostelries
2. in advance
3. extra amenities and services
4. obtain information such as theater, concert, and sports tickets, local restaurant menus and make dining reservations, find out about car



rentals, sightseeing tours, babysitters, and even traffic and weather conditions
5. serves breakfast in the room

Vocabulary Review

1. traveling
2. miracle
3. reservation
4. aspects
5. appointments
6. elegant
7. memorable
8. concierge
9. sobering
10. registration

Unit 3 *Holidays*

Vocabulary Check

e i b k a g j c d h f

Reading Comprehension

1. It means a big dinner.
2. Thanksgiving means a day off from school.
3. It means a day at home. Last year he spent one hundred and sixty-nine nights away from home. Thanksgiving week he plans to be at home.
4. Thanksgiving has a special meaning. Think about how an apple is produced.
5. Praise

Vocabulary Review

1. Thanksgiving
2. appreciate
3. infinite
4. wisdom
5. guess
6. mercies
7. heavenly
8. occasional
9. praised
10. bountiful
11. united

Chapter 7 EARTH & ENVIRONMENT

Unit 1 *Pollution*

Vocabulary Check

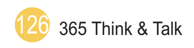
e h m s b j o p f a d r i c l t n g k q

Reading Comprehension

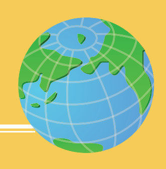
1. You can find pollution made by people just about everywhere on the planet. Even remote places like the Arctic are badly polluted by nasty chemicals made by people.
2. Pollution is the contamination of air or water by harmful substances and the action of environmental contamination. This includes mainly land, water, and air. Pollution can come in various forms including the lesser-known noise, light, and thermal pollution.
3. Land pollution ,Water pollution, Air pollution (Explain with your own words)

Vocabulary Review

1. obvious
2. substance
3. Antarctic
4. Thermal
5. composed of
6. sewage
7. nasty
8. seals
9. muck
10. exhaust fumes
11. pollution
12. fertilizer
13. stinky







14. Arctic
15. potable
16. planet
17. contamination
18. bottom
19. remote
20. throwaway

Unit 2 *Recycling*

Vocabulary Check

h e l j a n c b o g d m f k i

Reading Comprehension

1. Waste is anything discarded, rejected, abandoned, or otherwise released into the environment in a manner that could have an impact on that environment.
2. They are Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle.
3. Buy products that don't have a lot of packaging. Instead of buying something you're not going to use very often, see if you can borrow it from someone you know. Save energy by turning off lights that you are not using. Save water by turning off the faucet while you brush your teeth
4. Take along washable cups or travel mugs instead of disposables; a lot of restaurants and convenient stores will be glad to fill or refill your own mug. When you do use disposables like plastic cups, plates, utensils, and plastic food storage bags, don't throw them away! Wash and reuse them -- most of them will last for a long time with many uses. They may not cost much to replace, but it doesn't make any more sense to throw away those things. Use all writing paper on both sides. Use paper grocery bags to make book covers rather than buying new ones. Use silverware and dishes instead of disposable plastic utensils and plates.
5. Recycling occurs when you save and take reusable materials to places where they can be remade into either the same product or new products, rather than to just toss them in the trash

Vocabulary Review

1. key
2. lasted
3. resources
4. silverware
5. Disposable
6. convenience store
7. brand-new
8. rejected
9. contain
10. abandoned
11. faucet
12. resulted in
13. discarded
14. utensils
15. impact

Unit 3 *Conservation*

Vocabulary Check

i e m l b k a d o f n g p h c j

Reading Comprehension

1. Conservation is the act or process of conserving to either preserve, or restore, from loss, damage or neglect or the protection, preservation management or restoration of wildlife or natural resources such as forests, soil, and water.
2. You can use real plates made of china and forks made of steel thousands of times.





3. If you want to go somewhere, try to walk or use a bicycle.
4. Because, organic food does not contain any kind of pesticide or use chemicals that harm the land, air or water, and animals raised in organic farms are treated more kindly than in factory farms.

Vocabulary Review

1. cutlery
2. ledge
3. end up
4. compost
5. worm
6. pickup
7. china
8. preserve
9. stuff
10. organic
11. processed food
12. Conservation
13. takeout
14. restoring
15. peelings
16. neglecting

Chapter 8 ARTS & MUSIC

Unit 1 *Artists*

Vocabulary Check

f a c i h b d e g

Reading Comprehension

1. March 30, 1853
2. committed suicide
3. Van Gogh's first painting was of poor people.
4. He only sold one painting while he was alive.
5. "The Starry Night," "Cypresses," "Olive Trees," "Sunflowers," and "Bedroom at Arles"

Vocabulary Review

1. committed
2. supplies
3. recognition
4. tragic
5. suicide
6. flames
7. renowned
8. spending
9. argue

Unit 2 *Musicians*

Vocabulary Check

f c j a h e b i g d

Reading Comprehension

1. five years old
2. two dozen languages
3. complete operas
4. "Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star"
5. He could create wonderful compositions for any category of music.

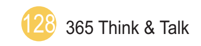
Vocabulary Review

1. constant
2. intelligence
3. compositions
4. composed
5. variations
6. eventually
7. dozen
8. superstitious
9. complain
10. funeral

Unit 3 *Musical Instruments*

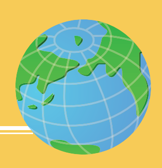
Vocabulary Check

g f h j d e b c a i





Answer Key



Reading Comprehension

1. string, woodwind, brass, percussion
2. The violin is the most common orchestral string instrument.
3. The clarinet is a single reed woodwind instrument.
4. The French Horn is a brass instrument.
5. The snare drum is a percussion instrument.

Vocabulary Review

1. instruments
2. optional
3. mellow
4. accent
5. reed
6. pulse
7. pitch
8. depending
9. woodwind
10. mute

Memo